

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION -
THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL OF BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
Feb'y 28, 1922.

Mr. Varian Banks, Treas.,
The Board of Home Missions,
New York.

My dear Mr. Banks:

Referring to your favors Oct. 25th, Nov. 28th, and Dec. 2d.,
1921.

Any and all receipts which may have been in Dr. Spence's desk have evidently been destroyed. It will be recalled that Arthur Eide was in Manse for nearly one year and used Dr. Spence's desk.

This Hospital was not in existence as hospital until after arrival of writer in August, 1921. Therefore any and all receipts had by Dr. Spence from the Internal Revenue Collector permitting him to handle and dispense narcotic drugs were personal receipts, that is, were issued to him individually.

It is barely possible that the writer may have inadvertently thrown out and destroyed some receipts of this character, knowing from his own experience that these receipts are not transferable, of value only during current year for which issued, and henceforth of no conceivable value. Dr. Spence left Barrow in some haste account illness, as I understand, and a mass of old papers belonging to him dating back through some years were discovered in old boxes, drawers, etc., and in house-cleaning many of these were burned. But Mr. Eide did destroy, and change, much in and about the Manse.

The Barrow Hospital must pay Internal Revenue Tax for the privilege of keeping within its dispensary ~~and allowing~~ for use any and all narcotics. Application for this tax should be made from this office, the writer believes. The writer, however, does not have proper blanks therefor. An effort has been made since last August to secure said blanks and from the Collector of Int. Rev., Indiana Dist., in which writer was formerly registered, but in his reply the Collector merely refers writer to the Collector at Tacoma, Washington, and it now becomes necessary to start all over again, and another year must intervene ere proper blanks and payment on application can be made.

The Physician In Charge of this Hospital and Mission must also pay an Internal Revenue Tax and must be licensed. He also must make personal application therefor.

An annual inventory of all narcotics in hand must also be filed by the Hospital and by the Physician as to drugs in his office (Manse).

It is therefore suggested, the writer will at once apply again for all necessary blanks, will on receipt thereof make proper

Mr. V^{ar}ian Banks -- 2
H.W.G., Barrow, Feb. 28, 1922.

application thereon, forward to your office with notation if necessary as to proper fees, and you can forward to the Tacoma, Wash., office of Internal Revenue Collector and with payment.

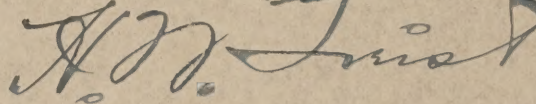
Tax Receipts should come to us here. If by error they be sent to New York your office can readily forward.

Annually thereafter, as may appear necessary, application for renewal can emanate from your office. -- Possibly however application would even so be made here, but if so said applications could easily be sent you and fees enclosed by you and returned to the Pacific coast collector for Tacoma District.

It is believed this replies to your three favors so far as writer is able to so do at this time.

Again regretting any inadvertence in being a party to destruction of these old receipts, and awaiting further opportunity to serve, I remain

Yours sincerely and cordially,



Henry W. Geist, M.D.

Superintendent and Missionary in Charge.

Some may question if the doctor in charge of this mission would need to hold registration certificate. Were he constantly employed in hospital, and only so employed, and did his practice not extend without hospital, then possibly such registration would not be required. But the writer does and expects to continue to do practice far and wide beyond this Hospital's confines. He must therefore be registered. In Wales the writer was not registered, and because all narcotics used there were purchased by the Bureau of Education, and Mr. Lopp in Seattle, of the aforesaid Bureau, suggested that, in as much as all school teachers in Alaska handle and dispense narcotics and without registration, therefore any physician in cooperation with the Bureau should surely not have to pay this tax. But conditions are different in Barrow.

For your information further, nurses employed in hospitals are never registered. They are not practicing medicine -- are nurses, and are supposed and as matter of fact must dispense or administer narcotics only on orders of staff, or physician in charge of any given patient. Nurses services in handling narcotics ordered by the hospital physician and administered by said nurses are covered by the Hospital Tax. Amount of drugs used or administered cuts no figure. The tax is for the privilege of using them at all. It is a registration tax.

H.W.G.

Copy

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL AND MISSION OF BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
Feb'y 28, 1922.

David J. Williams, Esq.,
Collector, Internal Revenue,
Tacoma, Wash.

Dear Sir:

The writer desires to make application for registration under the Narcotic Law, for himself personally as a practicing physician in and about Barrow, Alaska, and for the Barrow Presbyterian Hospital.

The writer is a medical missionary on this coast for the Presbyterian Church. He is the Physician in Charge of above named Hospital. But he also maintains in his residence a supply of narcotics, and will dispense same up and down this coast as he may have occasion. These drugs are largely donated to us, are bought and paid for very largely by, the U. S. Bureau of Education and Reindeer Service for Alaska. But as to that making any difference as to the registration tax the writer disavows knowledge. The Revenue Dept collects no tax from the various school teachers throughout Alaska who handle and dispense narcotics even tho not physicians. This fact is mentioned as a possible factor in present application.

It is desired that these registrations be renewed from year to year, and fees will be paid from our New York office, and it is hereby asked, Can application for renewal each year be made by our Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 156 Fifth Ave., New York, or must application annually emanate from Barrow?

Detailed inventory of narcotics on hands would of course be mailed each year to your office as per orders, and from the hospital here and from my residence office.

Thanking you for these blanks, I am hoping for prompt reply that same may reach me this year.

Mails are few and far between on this far Northern coast. This fact should be taken into consideration in all matters. My next mail out after even date is six mos hence.

Yours very truly,

Henry W. Greist, M.D.
Superintendent and Missionary in Charge.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
August 22, 1922.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
General Sec'y, the Bd. of H. M.,
156, Fifth Ave.,
New York.

Dear Dr. Marquis:

Seven miles out from these shores, the U. S. Revenue Cutter, THE BEAR, anchored late last night within a narrow "lead," or channel. Men went out hoping to pilot her east a few miles that she might get into the large area of open water back from Point Barrow, but at 5 A.M. those men returned with the word that the ship had failed to get through the ice pack. And hence, today Miss Moeller, the nurse, was accompanied to shore across this sea of indescribably rough ice and is now safely at home in the Hospital. Not in thirty years, say old timers here, has a like condition obtained with the end of August. This pack ice is apparently determined to remain throughout our short summer, and appears as tightly wedged in and fastened to this coast as it did in January. The Bear brought that mail coming to Nome on the second Victoria, all other mail having been brought North by the HERMAN, but as yet not arrived here.

The only mail had from you as yet is that carried by Miss Moeller. We hope for the HERMAN soon, but those experienced in the Arctic appear doubtful if the ship can get to Barrow and unload her freight. If we fail to receive our supplies we will be seriously put to it. Even if they be unloaded down at Wainwright, the expense had in securing same will be immense. Mr. Brower and I are greatly concerned. Personally, I know not what we will do for food stuffs.

In this connection permit me to again refer to Dr. Dixon's request that I purchase my personal supplies locally. That is utterly beyond me. The trading company caters to the Eskimo trade, and will not handle other than "trade" goods, and these are sold at ruinous prices. Mr. Brower, to whom I appealed in premises, took matter under advisement. I asked if he would order my supplies if order were given in one bunch, I to pay by draft or personal check on delivery and cash. He declined the offer, not wishing to be troubled with it. He said: You can buy outside and pay freight and then get your stuff cheaper than I will sell same to you, even tho you buy \$1000 worth at one time. They do not care to cater to whites. And their stock is largely composed of second-class goods, his better supplies being had for himself alone. I am now buying ~~from~~ from him at prices ranging from 300 to 500 % of retail prices at home. I cannot afford it ~~at~~ at my salary. And I trust you will make this clear to Dr. Dixon.

I have advised from Wales to effect that our friend Arthur Nagozruk has again gone wrong, and with a young girl not more than sixteen. The citizens there have unitedly signed a petition asking that he be

dismissed from the school, from the Town Counsel and the Mayoralty, and from all active connection with the Church. This I have from Mr. Alfred M. Bailey, on this Arctic coast this last year in service for the Colorado Museum of Natural History, and now in Wales or South of there. But, the new teachers in Wales are ardent Catholics and recently from Ireland, and Arthur wrote me soon after their arrival of some slight friction that even then had occurred in connection with the Sunday services in the church. Also, Mr. Bailey incidentally remarks that Father LaFortune, the Catholic priest for those parts, recently visited the Killeens, the teachers, and it is believed that this visit was had just before the alleged infidelity on part of Arthur. You will know how best to handle this delicate situation. And yet, the matter will be all but ancient history ere you can act. I regret I am not able to get down there, but it is as you know impossible. As to whether the elders will know their duty in premises remains to be seen. Arthur is the president of the Trustees, and is not an elder. Lewis Tungwenok and Jesse ---- Kayasuk are elders, and are good ones. When I say "Good" I mean, they are substantial and moral men, dependable. Lewis is a capable business man, having been a butcher to the whites and owning his own shop for some time in Nome, and he is a clean and upright man with a splendid family. He speaks English well, and has the utmost confidence of all. His education is not as good as that of Arthur, but he is far above average. I feel for that church, and am on my knees to the Father that He in His providence may protect it in this time of trial and danger. The spirituality of Lewis is not questioned by me. He was converted while I was there, and I am persuaded that, while limited as to knowledge, he is nevertheless a Child of God. He withall most conscientious and fearless as well. May the Lord guide you with all wisdom in pursuing the proper course as to Wales, is my constant prayer, and may He lead some suitable man to ask to be sent there as sent of God.

I have sad news on this small mail -- as to the death of my son, Arnold E. Greist. I had him in a sanitarium in Indiana, in care of a cousin of mine, an expert in Tuberculosis, but the mother of this boy seemed determined on getting him among strangers in Tucson, Arizona, and soon after his arrival there he was stricken worse and soon died. To lose a son under any circumstances is hard, but to lose one under those attending my loss is doubly severe. While in a small measure prepared, yet I am finding the realization most difficult. He was a very exceptional young man, had graduated in a high school of high standing and with the remarkable general average of 99.3%, and was bent upon a profession when stricken with Tuberculosis and forced to leave college. But -- "He that taketh not his cross and followeth after Me is not worthy of me," and so -- my way seems blazed. My son was converted but a few weeks before his death, I am told by a brother who writes me the only word I have as to this matter. He is said to have been very happy in his last days, but -- oh, how I shall miss that boy. He wanted to come to Alaska with me. I of course dissuaded him, advising that he remain at home and pursue his studies, and now -- he is gone.

September 11, 1922.

Excuse change in ribbon color.

I enclose copy of letter I have hurriedly written Elder Lewis Tungwenok, of Wales Church. I determined on this and hope it meets with your approval. I hear he has already gone to Mrs. Christensen of York, a most sensible woman and one who for many years

has resided, with her husband, down at York, 15 miles below Wales. She has throughout these years proven herself a friend to the natives of that coast and they go to her in sickness, in trouble, and for all sorts of help, and she is the one angel of Cape Prince of Wales. She is a Lutheran, and devoted christian woman. Hence, I am advising Lewis to take my letter to her that she may explain more fully to him proper procedure.

Yesterday, and at noon, the ice suddenly let loose of this coast and started out to sea, and today for the ~~xxx~~ first time the sea is practically free from ice. We are momentarily hoping to see the HERMAN steaming in, and have not abandoned hope that she will consent to go to Wainwright, load and bring here the freight for this Hospital, for the school, and for the trading post. I told the teachers that I would supply them coal for one stove during the winter and in their residence part of the school property, but it seems they wish to maintain two fires and from heat of one in living room secure sufficient heat in an adjoining room (a sort of office) wherein to hold a short session of school daily, pupils coming in sections. This, of course, in case their coal is not forthcoming through HERMAN's consent to bring it up. I am not sure that I ought consent to this in face of possibility of our running short either next spring or during the following summer if peradventure trouble is had again next year in getting our freights here. When Dr. Spence was short of fuel he and Mrs. S. lived in one room, ate, slept, and kept all supplies therein, and throughout the winter. It is intimated to me that they were then using Government coal borrowed, as the teachers now ~~wish to~~ borrow coal from us. And of course Dr. Spence conducted such clinic as he had and in that one room also. To my mind, the whole proposition resolves itself thus: I must guard well the hospital's interests, forgetting not also the church and manse. And since the emergency is great I must even at expense of manse and church divide with the Nicholises in their home, that no family suffer in living quarters. But since our reserve supply is not unlimited, and since we cannot be sure that ships will reach us another summer with coal, then it would be well for the school teachers to economise as to use of our coal and limit themselves as Dr. Spence on one occasion did, to one stove. This question will of course be settled with all amity and good will, but I am seeking to plainly show you that caution possessing me in this matter. I am sure we have sufficient coal with which to run hospital, manse and church this next year and until August, 1923. And I believe we can spare sufficient for the teachers as to their home, but our supply is not inexhaustable. The teachers have asked me to also care for the residence, for a time at least, of the assistant teacher, a native or half-breed, elder Roy Amageok, but I have not consented to this. Ordinarily the Gov't supplies him with fuel. But they could not do it last year and will not again this year unless the HERMAN brings Government coal in. While seeking to cooperate with the Bureau of Education in all proper ways Yet I do not believe you would authorize me to go the limit in this present emergency. I am trying to play safe for all concerned. And because I cannot receive orders covering this emergency and by wire from you, therefore it is strictly up to me to use the very best judgment I have even tho in the end I incur the displeasure of Bureau of Education officials in the states. Mr. Brower tells me his total supply of coal is but six tons. He has a large family. I told him I would if necessary let him have a little coal during the winter for his home and for one stove only. He thanked me warmly, but insists that the hospital must be protected

*Must
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OK

at all hazards. He impoverished himself last winter by dividing his supply with the school, expecting as he did 125 tons of Utah coal on the Fox this year. But, like our coal, it is on the ~~main~~ beach in Wainwright. If the HERMAN serves us, all will be well, but if she cannot then please trust me to do my very best.

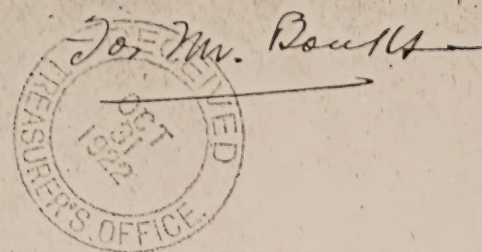
Thanking you sincerely for your courteous and helpful letters by Miss Mueller and by mail as well, I remain

Sincerely yours in His cause,

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Charge.

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N.B.-- I have in last three weeks written something like ~~250~~ letters acknowledging mission boxes, letters of inquiry, notes of encouragement, etc., etc., from all over the United States. I have neglected no single communication. I have written tersely and rapidly, and have tried to hold up the credit of the Mission and put before writers and those interested a few interesting facts always which will appeal and make them individually feel that we appreciate. Two only of all these people enclosed stamps for reply. School teachers of public schools are writing and asking our young people to write letters to their pupils, and even these forget that letters cost 2¢ each and stationery. And if a native child writes a letter it is brought to me to be mailed. Therefore, I am not greatly encouraging this letter writing. Instances have been known wherein complications arose through such correspondence. One white girl in states attempted to run away from home and to come to Alaska to marry an Eskimo boy with whom she had been corresponding. And that girl has even recently sought to break up the home established through marriage by that boy. I am therefore urging Mrs. Greist and others interested in this matter at this end to see to it that letters from girls are handed to native girls only.



THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
August 23, 1922.

Dr. J. A. Marquis,
Gen. Sec'y, The Bd. of M. M.,
New York.

Dear Doctor:

Referring to various letters had on mail 22d from both yourself and Mr. Banks in which reference is made to the office of General Missionary in Juneau.

It is requested that I communicate upon all matters directly with New York and your office rather than through Dr. S. Hall Young's office, as formerly when Dr. Condit was in authority.

I have done this, and yet, in response to Dr. Young's intimation I am sending him carbon copies of most communications of any moment. He said: "I should have copies of all your communications or reports." I cannot quote him exactly at this moment and for want of time cannot find his letter, but that is the purport. He has had carbons of all important communications going out on yesterday's bulky mail.

I seek but to obey orders, to interpret them with all possible accuracy. I believe I understand that it is your desire that, in face of Dr. Young's advanced age and precarious health it is not wished to burden him with matters pertaining to this far North, but -- how am I to explain to the dear old Doctor? Please protect me in premises. Am I to send him carbons of my Quarterly Reports, financial, or leave them and send rather carbons of such interesting matters I may find to write about? -- reports as to general progress of work, etc., etc.? Perhaps the latter will have your favorable reply. Pending further orders I will seek to do as nearly as I believe you wish as may be, and at same time will make every effort to protect the Doctor's views as against violence.

In this connection, Mr. Banks wishes short letters upon one subject only, that he may readily file same under its appropriate head, which is good business. He would have me ~~write~~ prepare carbons for himself of all letters written your office, and send you carbons of all letters written him. And yet, you do not agree as to one matter: You like my long "diary" letters, whereas he prefers another sort, and criticized my long one rather sharply, you complimenting same in two if not three letters in strong terms. I cannot please both of you unless you two gentlemen get together upon this one matter. I will strive to do my utmost, however, and in all matters of business strictly will make it a single letter and as terse as is consistent with ability had.

Yours very sincerely,

A. J. Lusk

Sup't and Miss. in Chg.



THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
August 24, 1922.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
Gen. Sec'y, the Bd. of H.M.,
New York.

Dear Doctor Marquis:

The writer has seen two letters from Mr. W. T. Lopp addressed to the local superintendent of the Bureau of Education, Mr. J. A. Nichols, both of recent date, and reflecting rather seriously upon this Mission as to coal.

He intimates rather plainly that we should have allowed the school sufficient coal from our supply to have permitted them to maintain the school through the full term rather than be forced to close same after a few weeks only. He tells Mr. Nichols: "You ought have begged, borrowed or stolen that coal." He further says that in a recent letter from Dr. Condit our late General Missionary tells him that he instructed me to "let the school have such coal as they might require." And he demands to know at once if I "refused" such coal. He relates many instances wherein the Bureau of Education has accommodated this and other Presbyterian missions and missionaries as well whereas we have as a rule proven arbitrary and have been penurious as to claiming rentals, etc.

fact The facts are these. During the stay of Rev. Dr. Condit on this coast last year discussion was had relative to the ten tons only of coal sent the school by Mr. Lopp. Dr. Condit and writer as well expressed surprise and it was the conclusion that the Bureau of Education could not expect the teachers to hold out long on such meager amount. And this in private: "Is it up to the Mission to support the school as to coal this winter?" asked the writer of Dr. Condit. Reference was made to fact that the Bureau of Education locally owes this Mission now for 100 sacks of "ainwright coal borrowed in 1920. Dr. Condit replied to the question by a guarded manner and without committing himself positively, but it was suggested that, if we allowed the school coal for the winter it would almost surely jeopardize our supply intended for winter of 1922-'23, and possibly if further coal could not be shipped us, or such further supply for any reason should fail to reach Barrow this summer of 1922, then Hospital would suffer. It was agreed that the Nicholsons should not be permitted to suffer as to fuel for their living quarters.

And Mr. Nichols will testify that Rev. Dr. Condit intimated plainly to him that, we would care for him personally as to coal in case of need but that we could not take chances as to the school in view of the possibility always to be reckoned with on this coast, of further coal being held up this present summer.

And in face of this, early in September and almost immediately after Dr. Condit left for the states, the writer volunteered to assist

H.M.G., Aug. 24, 1922.

Rev. Dr. Marquis -- 2.
In rel coal for School

Mr. Nichols in every possible way as to securing further coal from Wainwright and ere the freezing up. I publicly appealed to members of the church as to whale-boats and men to accompany them, and offered to accompany them and with our little motor, to render such help as that Evinrude would give. And we did our utmost to get away, but the Evinrude would not work, and the season proved short and storms began and we were forced on advice to give it up. Mr. Nichols then organized men to go with him in-land some seventy miles where coal is to be had, and some several sled loads were brought back, but the total quantity of course was comparatively small. The writer made, and Mr. Nichols made, every possible effort to over-come the handicap.

The writer felt that he had no authority -- believed as matter of fact that he possessed none whatever, to donate or loan coal from Mission supply for school purposes. Personally, he is of such generous impulses that he would gladly have undergone any sacrifice to enable this school to be held throughout the accustomed seven months, but his first duty was believed to be with regard to this Hospital. And in all he did and said he had in view his obligations to the Board of Home Missions as he interpreted same.

Early in the autumn he expressed to Mr. Nichols his determination to protect Mr. Nichols in his family as to any suffering from lack of fuel. He did not refuse coal for the school -- it was not asked, but Mr. Nichols well understood writer's views as to that matter, and from his conversation with Rev. Mr. Condit who had moulded the views of the Superintendent.

And Mr. Nichols has been using of our coal in his home for some weeks now and because finally his supply was exhausted. This is believed to have been an emergency calling for action regardless of our future prospects and because Mr. Nichols could not possibly secure fuel elsewhere at this late season.

And it is the desire of your Missionary to support Mr. Nichols as to his earnest endeavors in premises along all proper lines and possible avenues. Mr. Nichols is nobly doing his best as to the Bureau of Education's interests and deserves every commendation as to honestly doing his ~~utmost~~ notwithstanding any ~~may~~ may err as to judgment. The situation was a difficult one under the circumstances. Mr. Brower loaned the school 75 sacks of coal, but Mr. Brower is situated differently from the writer.

I therefore feel that any criticism adverse in character as to the course pursued in premises is unjust. Perhaps had writer been able to communicate with his General Missionary again, or could have gotten in touch with your office, he would have been authorized to loan the coal and instantly, but because of the attitude of uncertainty, or hesitation, on part of Mr. Condit he felt it beyond him to care for a situation brought about through Mr. Lepp's having sent but ten tons of coal when surely he had every opportunity to have sent sufficient, as did your Board send enough for Hospital.

Correspondence with you in early winter will refresh your mind as to these matters, the writer at that time telling you frankly of his anxiety as to the local school's affairs relative to coal.

Carbon, Mr. Banks.

Sincere yours,

H. N. Treist M.D.
Sup't.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis -- 3.
In real coal

.J.G., Aug. 24, 1922.

P.S.--

And if writer rightly interprets letter of Mr. Banks, dated March 15th, 1922, third paragraph, and last three lines of that section, he then has been correct as to his attitude, and Rev. Dr. Condit was wise in his hesitancy.

.J.G.

Sep. 8, 1922.

The Government coal, and that consigned by your Board to this Mission, lies on the beach tonight in Wainwright. The HOLMES and the FOX both unloaded all freight there and turned back to states account ice hazard. It is not yet believed impossible that the BERMAN as yet in the East may be persuaded to go to Wainwright and bring supplies here, but it is improbable to say the least. The ice is very bad, and it is within realms of possibility that the BERMAN may be frozen in to the far East.

I have said to Mr. Nichols that I will care for his family as to coal this winter, if that coal sent him and now in Wainwright is not received, but that I cannot possibly care for the school. Mr. Chas. D. Brower of the Trading Co has six or seven tons of coal on hands, and he thinks he will manage to get through winter in some manner with such drift wood as he can secure. And yet, I must not permit his family to suffer. We will conserve our supply to the limit. And we are yet praying that the Lord may in some manner enable us to get all our supplies up from Wainwright.

This, so far as it relates to the Government institution here and its employees, is pertinent to the foregoing letter. My heart is right, but I am striving to protect the interests of my Board and this Mission and its enterprises. And Mr. Lopp should understand that I can take orders from none but my Board. -- not even from his school teacher on this coast.

E.J.G.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO ARCTIC BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
August 24, 1922.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
General Sec'y, the Bd. of H.M.,
New York.

Dear Doctor Marquis:

Please note attached correspondence in rel Mrs. Lide leaving for Nome on U.S. Coast Guard Cutter, "THE BEAR".

Since these frequent rumors through apparently reliable sources have reached me to effect that Lide was about to join his wife in Barrow. It was known to me that she was pleading with him to do so. But through ^{some} other party he sent her verbal word by BEAR to join him in Nome. Word ^{also} came to me that he had suddenly left Nome for the Siberian coast. But at last minute Mrs. Lide confided in me and said: "He has left money for me in bank and a ready furnished house and insists that I come to Nome."

When the BEAR was taking on her passengers she yet hesitated and seemed averse to go North. I told her frankly that her services in Hospital were no longer desired by Miss ^Wakin, and that we could not employ her longer, that it would be positive folly for her to attempt to spend another year in Barrow without means of support.

On arrival of the Revenue Cutter off Barrow it was impossible for any man to get out to her, but after some hours Mr. Nichols of the Government service here went out, he and some native guides. Knowing of my wishes he took it upon himself to broach to Commander Cochran my wishes in premises, and asked if Mrs. Lide and children could be given passage. He was bluntly told by the Captain that he could not take her and for want of room.

I secured a native messenger and at some peril he made the trip out over ice to the boat and with a letter from me, formal in tone, asking the Commander as a special favor to the Board of Home Missions to take Mrs. Lide and children to Nome if it might be possible. And enclosed correspondence is the result of that appeal.

After all whites were on board and ship ready to sail, I secured sufficient help and we got her aboard. Even at last minute she continued to hesitate and appeared anxious to remain, hoping her husband would consequently join her here.

Mr. Condit last year had suggested ^{to me} the probability that the Board would pay her passage to the states with the end of her year of service in case she should elect to go out. But he did not commit himself, ~~but~~ left the question open. In this emergency I felt it essential that I do my utmost to get her out of Barrow and properly. I hope therefore that you will believe my action justified.

Carbon to Dr. Banks.

Yours very sincerely,

Wm't.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
Aug. 28th, 1922.

Rev. Dr. John A. Marquis,
General Secretary, the Bd of H.M.,
New York.

Dear Doctor Marquis:

Referring to your favor the 14th of February, received via the BEAR this last week.

Relative to fees charged such whites as may ask my professional services, or have hospital care, permit me to say and in addition to that letter written you and which went out on the immediate return of BEAR and I had time to get another written for that ship. I will be guided by your views in premises as to any part of these claimed by myself. I will claim none. Directly or indirectly I will claim no personal fees. And this by way of revision of my views as result of your position in premises. I thank you for your courteous notes covering this point. As written you, I have had some several white patients, and have operated several. All were charged hospital fees, and as per agreement between Miss Lakin and the writer it was planned that 30% of the total fee would properly go to nurses for their services extra in character. And Miss Lakin did receive a total sum as reported in financial report of June 30, of \$49.25. No operating fee whatsoever was charged any patient. But it was advertised that, beginning with our second year in Barrow, Aug. 1st, a regular professional fee would in all cases be charged against white patients able to pay and not otherwise dependent upon this Mission such as missionaries. I hope this will put you at ease as to these various matters. I at all times stand ready quite to interpret in action your views to the extent of my ability. If I fail, such failure will be of the head and not of the heart.

And, please Dr. Marquis, believe me as doing my utmost to co-operate fully with Miss Lakin in her difficult task, that at all times I have sought to make those burdens placed upon her as light as may be, and have shouldered as much as I possibly can. I have put up with the crude and inefficient help of the native Helen in dressing room many times rather than ask help from Miss Lakin, and at a time when I knew she was over-burdened with her many hospital cares. It has been necessary for me at times to ask of Miss Lakin greater care as to formal case records as we must depend upon these important bed-side records of cases in many ways, and an ill kept record is no record. And in calling Miss Lakin's attention to soiled floors neglected by the help, and insanitary matters otherwise, it has been done in all kindness and with no thought of adding to her burdens. Miss Lakin however has been irritated by these things, but I have tried to believe such irritation and show of temper were due to her over-worked condition and have overlooked them. Now that we have another nurse who bids at this date to prove most excellent, I think matters will be far different and that Miss Lakin will be enabled

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis -- 2.
In rel his of Feb. 14, 1922.

F.W.G., Barrow.

to have more rest and relaxation, and give more thought and time to her duties as Head Nurse. But, understand me, I have never lost sight of the fact that she was the sole nurse, and that her duties were arduous and heavy, and have assuredly been sympathetic in premises and tried to relieve her in all proper ways and to the limit of my ability, making her work as light as may and adding not one feather's weight to her already heavy burden. This first year has proven a difficult one for all of us. But we are all hopeful and now are starting forward upon this forthcoming year with renewed faith and hope and good-will.

Yours very sincerely and for His cause

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Charge.

Carbon to Mr. Banks.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
August 28, 1922.

Mr. Varian Banks,
Treasurer, the Board of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Mr. Banks:

Referring to your favor the 29th March.

As to the second paragraph, I have just written Dr. Marquis, carbon of which is forwarded to you, that I will retain no part of any fee received for professional services on this coast, directly or indirectly. And as yet I have collected none whatsoever.

At no time has it been remotely contemplated by me to charge any native a fee and then retain a portion thereof as a personal fee. I make this positive and with all emphasis -- the statement is true. And as yet no native has directly or indirectly been charged any fee whatsoever, not even for hospital services, directly or indirectly. A few of them have made donations of meat to the hospital, but personally the writer has received no donations.

Until August 1st (this present month,) no fees have been charged any white man saving a hospital fee covering room expense, etc., together with nurse's fee. I gave my personal professional services gratis to all during my first year, but advertised that after 1st inst all whites able to pay would be charged a fee commensurate with expense of maintaining a medical and hospital service on this arctic coast. And when those fees are paid in every cent will be reported to Mission treasury. They are likely to be small in the aggregate this year account no oil men having come to this field. However, small or great, they will be reported to you in toto. And it is hoped I make myself sufficiently clear as to permit of no misunderstanding. Above all else, I came not to this coast to make money. Otherwise I would have remained at home where I was enjoying and had every reason to believe I would continue to enjoy a lucrative surgical practice in my own private hospital. I am here to serve and be spent, and as the Master may direct through your Board. And yet, there was a time when I believed in all sincerity and truth that I would be worthy a share of this extra work and its income. The Bureau of Education allows all of it to their surgeons, and it occurred to me that as the service for the whites is not primarily what I came to do, but is in addition thereto, that it would be legitimate and right that I have a share of it small or great. However, it is not worth a moment's consideration, and assuredly I wish none of it if as you claim it will prove a reflection upon this great and growing work for the Lord. I therefore am done with all consideration of it, and will as said turn over and report to the ~~Treasurer~~ Treasurer of our Board, your good self, all moneys received. So, please forget the subject ever came up between us.

Mr. Banks -- 2
in rell his of Meh.29, 1922.

H.W.G., Barrow.

I note you request that hereafter I keep separate record of expenditures for the hospital building and for its maintenance. I will do this. However, on this same mail I have letter from you requesting that no further expense be put upon the buiolding pending further instructions from you relative to state of Commonwealth fund.

Coal sacks sent to this Northern coast in 1920 were landed at Wainwright in care the Government teacher down there. He neglected same, allowing them to lie upon the beach all winter, saving a few which the natives are said to have picked up and cared for. When in Wainwright this last winter I tried hard to discover location of these many sacks. Mr. Allen of the trading post told me that natives used them at the mines, but the teacher there this year denied it positively. I wrote of this to both Drs Condit and Marquis and in detail. Those sacks seem to have been lost to us wholly. I regret my inability to deal more clearly with this matter and answer your question: Where are those sacks? -- What use is being made of them? I think I sent all correspondence relative thereto to either Dr. Marquis or to Dr. Condit.

In this connection, permit me to repeat that I have said in another letter: We are saving all sacks from coal sent up last year as against their need in getting coal from Wainwright some time in the future. These are being tied in bundles of fifty and stored in basement of hospital. Mr. Gene Gould of Seattle writes me tyat he is sending me another supply of empty sacks with our names written thereon. This would appear to me as unnecessary in view of fact that we are getting quite a pile of empty sacks now. However, I will care for them and assure you of my hearty cooperation to the end that our property may be cared for and conserved to th limit of good business.

I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Charge.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
August 28, 1922.

Mr. Varian Banks,
Treasurer, the Board of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Mr. Banks:

Referring to your favor the March 13th, 1922.

If you will refer to my financial report of this Hospital, and that one for the Mission, as of March 31st, 1922, and again to those reports for same institutions dated June 30th., sent you this week on a preliminary mail going out on BEAR, you will observe I am since beginning of current year keeping account of all coal used and as carefully as may be. It had not been suggested to me on arrival here, and in face of many many new duties and stress along many lines it was over-looked. On my own initiation I began it with January 1st, 1922, and aim to continue. I now have all coal under lock and key whereas during latter part of 1921 much was of necessity placed in open for want of storage room. This has been removed to cover since room accrued. It is exceedingly difficult to secure cooperation on part of church janitors as to number of sacks used, and since janitors are changed weekly, the membership taking this service by turn, it makes it doubly so. However, I am to the utmost watching this matter since they must come to me for key to the church coal house. I will continue to report quarterly.

I also think we will cut the total amount used to less than 100 tons annually. I so told Dr. Condit on my arrival, that in my opinion we would be able to reduce the 100 tons supposed to be sufficient for one year. I told him then that I would try to make the 200 tons sent us last us three yrs., but he questioned my ability to so do. Much of the winter we had but one of the two hospital furnaces in commission, but even so some of the hospital rooms were too cold and in fact few if any of the rooms were sufficiently warm. For that reason Miss Dakin asked for some coal-oil heaters this year, hoping to economise on coal. At other times both furnaces failed to maintain a degree of heat believed proper and right.

The coal coming this year will be stored, and the reinforced supply will be used as economically as is possible.

In this connection, all sacks from those emptied are being saved and it has been thought that on occasion these could be sent to Wainwright and re-filled. I note you are sending us other sacks. In my mind there is some question as to the necessity of this expense, in face of the many sacks we will have emptied here. However, all sacks will be conserved as against possible future need.

Mr / Banks -- 2

In rel his of March 13, 1922.

In this connection, there is some question now as to whether Captain Backland's ship the C. S. Holmes will be able to reach Barrow. The ice pack is again in and solidly upon this coast and for miles out. The three ships came in last week and unloaded such cargo as was desired, the HERMAN, the BEAR, and the Hudson, say Co's boat the LADY KINDERSLEY, but they were greatly menaced by the ice and did not remain a minute longer than necessary, the LADY KINDERSLEY being caught for 48 hrs much to her anxiety, but getting out later. It is our information that the Captain of the HOLMES is considering unloading all his cargo down at Wainwright which fact, if fact, gives us no little concern as all hospital supplies are thereon. The HERMAN captain, Pederson, seems a most capable arctic sailor, and blasted his way for miles through pack ice.

However, we will hope for the best. We of course have sufficient coal to last us this next year at any rate. But the food stuffs will not do so. And we would be unable to buy locally. The trader's stuff is also on that C. S. HOLMES.

I may be able to reassure you by a short note at last minute after HERMAN returns from far east (Bank's Land,) where she has gone from here on trading expedition and whaling. She calls for mail en route out. This may be as late as Sep. 15. I am getting all mails ready so far as I am able. In mean time, the HOLMES may find a way to get in.

Yours sincerely,



Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg .

Copy to H. W. Greist

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TOP POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
Aug. 28, 1922.

Mr. Varian Banks,
Treasurer, The Board of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Mr. Banks:

Referring to your favor the 8th of May.

I rather think the box from Dover, N.J., is not yet rec'd. Capt. Backland's ship is the one of the four which has yet to reach Barrow, and there is some danger at date of this letter that he will be unable to reach Barrow this year at all account ice conditions. The HERMAN, the BEAR, and the LADY KINDERSLEY of the Hudson Bay co., have all been here, but it is reported that Cap't OBackland is uneasy as to the ice hazard and may unload all cargoes down at Wainwright. The ice is very bad.

Many many mission boxes have been received. All will be acknowledged in due time and as rapidly as I can briefly write such formal acknowledgements, and all contents will be reported to you in itemized list. Miss Dakin has already been asked by me to prepare such list as she unpacks hospital supplies etc contained in boxes for hospital.

Thanking you, and with the promise to report later, I am

Yours very sincerely,



Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

Content to B. M. S. Co.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
Aug. 28th, 1922.

Mr. Varian Banks,
Treas., The Board of Home Missions,
New York.

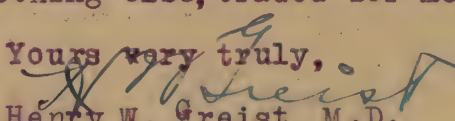
My dear Mr. Banks:

Referring to your favor March 30, 1922.

Goods being sent for use in partially paying Ned or other janitor for services, will be stored in Miss Dakin's care in hospital when received, and will be used strictly in accord with your instructions. These janitors must pay exorbitant prices at trading post for all they obtain, and it was Mr. Condit's suggestion that we pay them partially for services rendered in mdse., charging them cost thereon laid down in hospital. I will figure freight as nearly as possible at rate of \$30 per ton, protecting ourselves at all hazards. This I have done in the past saving I charged a freight rate in excess of that you now give me. We are nevertheless safe as to past transactions of this sort.

As to second paragraph, I will be guided thereby at all times and under any and all circumstances. An effort has been made not only by our janitors but by many natives to live off the Mission, presuming to think that whilst we have plenty and they have little or none, we ought divide. It is, so far as I know, a peculiar feature of the Eskimo psychology. Many asked for soap, oil, coal, matches, etc., ad infinitum, all of which has been uniformly denied. - This, too, without exception. They beg of us today, but tomorrow if asked to serve us in some small matter they will charge the outside limit as to wages if permitted to so do. Great discretion and wise management is essential, which has been had to extent of my ability and without undue severity or injury of their feelings. Such presumption on their part is rapidly disappearing. For long years they have been favored as to gratuitous medicines and medical care, and it was an easy move to take, to decide that foods and supplies were theirs would they but ask. Absolutely nothing has been given away, - coal, oil, anything. And none has been traded or otherwise used as barter by any one saving by Miss Dakin, as to surplus foods and traded for other foods, - unused meal, or something else, traded for meat or fish.

Yours very truly,


Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
August 28, 1922.

Mr. Varian Banks,
Treasurer, the Board of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Mr. Banks:

Referring to your favor April 15th, 1922.

If you will refer to my financial report for this Mission and Hospital, dated Dec. 31st, 1921, you will observe two columns figures itemizing orders drawn by me to cover expenses of this work, one headed "C.S.W. & T.CO., INC.," and the other "B. of E." And in that column covering orders drawn upon the Bureau of Education are three items, totaling the \$36.53 to which you refer. But this entire amount of \$36.53 covers labor only, and is divided as follows: Completing hospital, \$18.61, Ice and water acc't, \$2.70, and Labor on Manse \$15.22.

During 1921 the accounts of hospital and mission were kept as one account, instructions from you to subdivide that you may know expense of hospital not having been received until early in 1922.

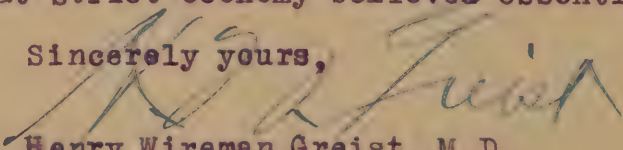
The ice and water item would properly be divided about as follows: 80 % hospital, 20% to mission.

I will carefully observe your instructions hereafter and see to it that all orders are specified, or so written that you will know for what they were drawn.

All this labor on manse was done in accord with Dr. Condit's authorization when he was here summer of 1921. Some of it had to go over into 1922, and some of it is yet to be done if done at all.

I will also seek carefully to be guided by your instructions as given in this letter in the broad matter of expenditures, but really all expenditures to date have strictly been -- or would properly be termed emergency, as I see it, and withall I am trying as best I can to practice that strict economy believed essential.

Sincerely yours,


Henry Wireman Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

Carbop to Dr. Marquis

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
Aug. 28, 1922.

Mr. Varian Banks,
Treasurer, the Board of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Mr. Banks:

Referring to your favor April 25th, 1921.

The item \$83.23, "repairs to mnse," covers labor only, and no material, all material used being second-hand stuff gotten in manse. Material asked for was intended to be used in completing two rooms in manse never finished, (no flooring was wanted,) ceiling, side-walls, etc. The room worked on last year as per authority given me by Dr. Condit after he and Mr. Brown had inspected the proposition with me, was completed as said with second-hand material had r from tearing out certain walls improperly put in and which constituted in judgment of writer and above gentlemen very real fire menace. That room is now properly constructed and in excellent shape. The other two have as yet had no attention whatsoever and await such material as was asked for. If you understood me as asking for "flooring with which to complete attic" in manse you mistook me. That flooring was intended for attic in hospital.

If I understand you correctly, you have ordered sufficient lumber with which to complete attic. Such lumber, if it comes, will be used in doing that greatly needed work in attic of hospital. That attic is in constant daily use, and Miss Dakin and the help must needs precariously walk upon loose boards with the ever present danger of falling. That attic is our only storage space, and all food stuffs, reserve supplies of drugs, etc., much hardware, everything not in daily use is therein.

Painting, interiorly and exteriorly of hospital, done recently as per letters to Dr. Marquis, were ordered expenses, ordered by Dr. Condit when here as per instructions of Mr. Brown. Whether properly coming under head of "Completing Hospital," and properly charged to Commonwealth fund, I hardly know, but the interior painting ought be so charged for reason that Mr. Brown had not completed the painting, and some exterior work done by him at last minute after we arrived last August (1921) had to have paint, the virgin wood being as yet uncovered even by priming coat. And completion of ice-room and room adjoining awaited my attention, Mr. Brown having run out of material, and yet, I was ~~personally instructed~~ instructed by Dr. Condit to complete them. I could do but one thing - buy material from the local trading company, and some one has commended me therefor, but whether it was Dr. Marquis or Dr. Condit I know not at this time. We assuredly could not have managed without the ice-room as inadequate and inefficient as it has proven. But adjoining room is yet to be completed and because I deemed its completion of not sufficient importance as to justify the expenditure for material locally at so great cost.

Mr. Banks - 2.
In rel his favor April 25, 1922.

H.W.G., Barrow.

As to Ned's janitor wages. This wage was arranged as to amount by Rev. Dr. Condit. The writer was taken into consultation, but the amount of wage finally rested with Dr. Condit, and he it was who ordered the wage of \$90 per mo. Locally, and at the trading post, men employed by the month in labor of no great responsibility perhaps are paid \$40 per month and three meals per day. Ned was to have one meal, and such mds as we could sell him in way of supplies at cost to us laid down in hospital. As matter of fact, this wage always seemed to me excessive, and arbitrarily I reduced same with the employment of another janitor Feb'y 1st, 1922, to \$83.33 per month. But, no Eskimo or other man in Barrow can support a family upon \$40 per month. Given opportunity to go sealing or trapping, he thus gets his meat, the main diet, but if he have to buy it he must needs pay prices paid by whites for same meat or other commodity. No Eskimo will favor another Eskimo as to prices, they always demanding highest market ~~price~~ price even when dealing one with another. And I discover that present janitor is hard put to it to keep his wife and two children on present wage, buying his meat as he does. Men employed at trading post fell behind in their bills and now owe large accounts to the post, held over their heads as a menace which keeps them from buying elsewhere. Dr. Condit took all these matters into consideration in arranging for the wage of \$90 per month. I sought to reduce the wage to an even \$1000 per year. Janitor must be a man capable of looking intelligently after dynamo, fires, and be an all around "handy man." our present man is the most capable one we have had, altho he draws wage of \$83.33 only. To further reduce this wage would surely force him to withdraw and go back to hunting and trapping and with deer herds. Could we secure a single man, and that man live in hospital, eating and sleeping here, it would be different, but we have no such man, there being none on this coast capable. Could we tin time secure a married man and wife, and furnish them living quarters built in connection with or hard by hospital, as recommended by me in last annual recommendations, the woman to help in various ways and the man to serve as janitor, etc., an we to feed them, it would be possible to reduce this expense acct. Present janitor as matter of fact eats two meals every day in hospital, Miss Dakin finding it better to do so. I await your orders.

*of course
Medicine
cannot be
all they need*

We will give you itemized statement or invoice of all supplies on hands when making our next annual requisition. With this year we discovered an entire absence of many requisite articles in way of drugs, etc. For example, I found less than one quart of alcohol, a few ounces of glycerine only, less than one pint of castor oil, no Hydrochloric acid, no alteratives whatever saving one or two drugs only, but immense quantities of morphine, etc., cocaine, and other drugs rarely by me used. Possibly, and probably, much ~~medic~~ disappeared during the year no physician was here. The local trader having at one time carried a supply of commonly used drugs let me have some needful articles he had left in stock and gratuitously. I imagine we will now be well stocked, and that with end of current year our requisition will be comparatively very small indeed. But we have been embarassed at times and greatly this year, and in prescribing I have been at times put to it.

It is noted that supplies sent to be used in partially paying wage of janitor and marked NED are included in consignment of sup-

Mr. Banks -- 3
In rel Favor of April 25, 1922.

H.W.G., Barrow

plies sent hospital. They will be used strictly in accord with your wishes. And in this connection permit me to say, no janitor or other employe has been at any time paid in excess of that we at that time owed him or her, no advances have ~~xx~~ ever been made in excess of that actually then owing them, in other words. And this is and ever will be my policy under any and all circumstances

*if
some
new
before
make
supplies
have
have
more
for
money
for
money*

Nurses with my help will take stock of all supplies on hand at an early date and same will go to out to you first mail after completion, showing that on hands and not included in supplies ~~just~~ soon to be received, we hope. Miss Dakin is even now invoicing food stuffs, dressing, supplies of various sorts, etc., but it is doubtful if this can possibly be completed ere mails go out this summer. They will follow on first winter mail. This invoice will be taken annually, or semi-annually perhaps, and same will be reported fully to you.

Yours sincerely,

H. W. Greist
Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Charge

Carbon to Dr. Marquis.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
August 28, 1922.

Rev. John A. Marquis, D.D., LL.D.,
Gen. Sec'y, the Bd. of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Doctor Marquis:

Referring to your favor the 10th of April.

As already written, I believe, I am addressing all communications to either your office or to that of Mr. Danks, and since arrival of mails this last week will in either case send carbon to the other office. Because Dr. J. Hall Young had asked that I send him copies, I did send him copies of all important communications following receipt of advices from him. I will now do so no longer. If he "calls" me, will you please protect me in premises.

I am pleased to know that you are agreeable to that work I tried so hard to do well in Wainwright. My heart is with that people down there, and in all sincerity I believe they deserve all we can do for them. They are a promising lot of excellent people. And a missionary nurse will find that field one in which she can serve the Master with satisfaction. I shall quote your encouraging words to them, when I again visit that station. I take it that you desire me to continue my itinerary trips down there and as I can make them, my suggested plan having been that I try to go once every three months. This ~~period~~ matter of quarterly visits was worked out by myself. No one suggested it to me, either Dr. Condit or yourself, and because I was left broad discretion I have tried to work out a practicable plan. I will exercise all possible economy ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~, and hope to employ but one man hereafter on ~~the~~ these trips, having gotten more confidence as to this arduous and hazardous trip even in January. But your small ration allowed me will not serve throughout the entire year. In this connection, I was able to sell some of the supplies bought of the C. S. W. & T. Co., and charged against "Wainwright Mission Acc't," and had the account transferred to myself personally. All this was regularly done and is shown on ledger of Mission as well as on books of the local Liebes Co. trading post. It has reduced cost of this itinerary work some \$30 for the last year. But when I made that January trip and with two men I took the advice of Mr. Prover of the trading co in toto and went prepared with ample "grub." He was ten days making a one day drive, on one occasion a few years since and down that way, and because of terrible storms, and he warned me from his own experience in eating his dogs. But this itinerary work is work I love. It gives soul satisfaction in that one sees how greatly he is needed and how much his service is appreciated. I can then make diagnosis, lay down a general line of medical treatment which the school teachers try to follow out, and to much better results. I can encourage the people spiritually, get them straightened out as to

Dr. Marquis -- 2.

H.W.G., Barrow.

In rel his of April 10, 1922.

do eternal error (and they do get into error,) settle petty difficulties, unite and solidify them as a church. They need it. And so soon as you can discover a nurse imbued with the missionary spirit (and none other will stand that life down there for long as she would become lonesome and dispirited without that sustaining element, the Spirit of God calling her into such a consecrated service. And if I may presume to suggest I would recommend that one not too young be sent to that isolated station. And while passing, what a wonderful opportunity for some one wishing to inaugurate a memorial to some loved one, to send material for this small mission building with missionary quarters in connection, and pay the annual salary of such missionary worker. It is a glorious and exceptional opportunity. Expense of building will be all but nil as I believe I can secure donation of nearly all if not quite all labor, and fuel thereafter will be a small item. Please give it your earnest and prayerful attention, the needs of that poor people at "Ainwright."

I hope soon to inaugurate some plan of fees among the natives, every cent of which as matter of course will be turned into Mission Treasury. It will probably have to be a mere nominal fee in most of not all cases as financial conditions with practically all are very hard now, especially those who remain in Barrow or vicinity. Those who went eastward are doing very much better.

And again, it is likely that a large number of natives who are yet here will follow eastward within the next few weeks. The best natives, those ambitious and really worth while, are those breaking away from these barren fields and going to the far east. One man came in with \$2,000.00 worth of white fox, and another brought down for trade \$2,300.00 worth of same fur. When you compare these figures with the results had by those natives who remained "at home" and worked just as hard and as energetically did their utmost to maintain the boiling kettle, is it any wonder ~~that~~ that natives are face to face with the proposition, "to remain and become paupers, or go and make money trapping?" They dislike to desert church and school and hospital, but it is either that else starve. Men who are reputed as trappers and hunters worked all last season and made not \$25. They were "grub-staked" at trading post and are yet in debt for it. The east men came back loaded down with fur, and it is infectious. Even our janitor wishes to quit his \$90 per month job and go trapping and deer herding eastward. All this in addition to that I recently wrote relative to this serious question forcing itself upon us. A trader at mouth of Colville river is recently here and in conversation I went into matter with him carefully and well as to number of people between Point Barrow and Demarcation Point, not inclusive of Pt. Barrow. As nearly as he can figure the number he believes there are now 500 souls west east of Pt. Barrow. Traders give me little encouragement in premises, but I believe the church owes it to these people after some plan to care for them spiritually and medically. May the Master through His Spirit give us wisdom and discretionary judgment. I but seek to serve, and am ready for any call or orders given me by you.

We were over-joyed at seeing Miss Mueller, the nurse. She walked ashore over treacherous ice floes and a vast field of rough ice impossible to describe, and from the BEAR anchored out about 7 miles.

Rev. Mr. Marquis -- 3.
In rel his of April 10, 1922.

P.W.G., Barrow.

miles. Mr. and Mrs. Loyle, here for a year following that surgery I did for her last September, (coming here from Herschel Island as I wrote you,) and the Bloomfields, got off and to the states. I also also got Mrs. Side embarked. She seemed disinclined to go, but I told her we could not use her longer and I urgently advised her against attempting to live in Barrow and without means of support. I knew her husband had been thinking of joining her and that she in turn had urged it upon him. Rumors have reached me from apparently trustworthy parties throughout last year of his activities and threats of coming to Barrow. The Methodist minister in Nome writes me on mail just received that Side has made his friends throughout the winter with the gambling fraternity, and that while he of his own knowledge does not know that Side has gambled yet it is suspicious. He has kindly kept me in touch with matters down there. It now transpires that Side has gone to Siberia in recent past. But we are now rid of this troublesome family, and it is to be hoped that we have seen the last of them. I think, however, I wrote of these matters in last few days in another letter, and so, if I repeat in this, kindly forgive.

I am rather rapid as typist, and at one time in my early years was stenographer and typist in railroad office and for a General Superintendent and his private secretary as well. I can in a measure get off a lot of correspondence in a few hours, but my mind is so taken up with a large number of matters I sometimes get matters confused. Please be lenient in judgment. I am book-keeper, stenographer, doctor, surgeon, preacher, boss around the premises, and general all around handy man as to a number of matters. I mend the clocks, keep dynamo tuned up, hear complaints as to petty matters in the church and out of it, try to keep all parties in good humor, and withall have little time for self regulation. I am reminded of the missionary from Africa at home on furlough attending a Methodist Class Meeting and when asked for a personal testimony said: "Brethren, I have been so busy looking after the souls of others for years and years that I have forgotten all about my own soul disorders, if I have any, but praise God I have the witness of the Spirit just the same, so I suppose I am all right." But this life appeals and it is just what I have since boyhood dreamed of doing, and I am happy in service for others and for Him. These simple people appeal to me as none others do. And I hope I am doing some good among them. Mr. Brower of the trading Company appears to think I am not doing a bad job, either. He is not a Christian man and I go not to his class for encouragement, but the world is not a bad judge as a rule.

But as to Miss Mulcer again. I am so glad you found her. I feel that she has come in the nick of time. It will prove of very great help to Miss Dakin. We can now look up and forward. We will do a great work this coming year. I can even leave for my itinerant work, as occasion admits, and with better mind as to how the medical work and hospital will get along. With three graduate nurses in the village (and Mrs. Greist holds herself in readiness at all times to go to the assistance of the others,) we can do a lot. We are daily thanking God for your loyalty and support to this great mission enterprise. May we measure up to your hopes in the Lord!

As hard of this work I feel the responsibility, and crave your prayers and earnest assistance to the extent of your ability.

Rev. Dr. Marquis -- 4.
In rel his of April 10, 1922.

H.W.G., Barrow.

My good friend, Dr. M. F. Wishard, of Indianapolis, a letter from whom I sent you in winter to read and which letter is now returned, has on this mail sent me a very fine camera. Two or three other surgeons of Indianapolis, all professional friends of mine, join him in the gift. All of them are leading Presbyterians. I am now fixed as to getting you some interesting pictures. My old camera went bad in winter and had really been in poor condition for some time, and I was unable to get any pictures this spring at a time of much interest. I wish to get you a picture of my sessions, here and at Point Barrow. I will add to the collection of groups as I find time. I this week climbed at some peril the high look-out pole with ship ladder at Government building, some 75 ft high, and from this "bird's eye" vantage point took some pictures of mission premises. It will make a beautiful picture. Films to date are exceptionally fine and I will add others, making a panaram of entire village from this high point. I have one view of the LADY KINDERSLEY, the Hudson Bay Co's ship, out at sea, fast in ice pack. Our friends back home are very kind. My own Church and that of Mrs. Greist in Monticello have been ardent supporters and are sending many mission boxes for Mrs. Greist's women and babies. And I hope to get other pictures of Mrs. G's BARROW BROTHER BABIES CLUB this week when she hopes to get them all together as they separate for the year, so many going astward. We nearly always feed some of these mothers, those with nursing babies and known to have small amounts in their home of food. If my pocket book were only larger, as large as Mrs. G's heart, I would be o.k. She would like to serve these mothers and babies every week. (And she has pretty nearly done it, too.) She is proving a very real mother to them all. And they love her for it. I must get you better pictures of this work. Did I tell you that recently the whites asked me to have a service for them, and that we had it one Sunday night, with special music assisted by our choir of natives. This was the first and has been the only white service ~~xxx~~ of the year. Most generally some whites are present on Sunday morning, at least Mr. or Mrs. Nichols, Mrs. Greist, etc. But my sermons are for the natives.

I believe the Bloomfields will be in New York some time this autumn and have promised me to call upon you at that time. You can quiz them as to many matters, of course, and get first hand information as to details difficult to get at by correspondence. Mrs. Bloomfield is a little peculiar in some ways and at times has seemed to wish to dictate the policy of the work in some particulars. She is an Episcopalian, and it was she who openly advocated our lack of right to enter the Wainwright field. -- basing her assumption I believe on the fact that we had neglected it for so long. A little things I have had to smooth the waters with oil more than once. With this possible exception everything has been lovely this last year and never did a company of white people get together from all over the world, strangers, forced to live in close proximity in a shut-in stybe, get on together and better. I like Mr. Bloomfield much. He is a gentleman of high type. They may go over to Liverpool or London. And then return to California. In this connection, Mrs. Bloomfield demanded that Mrs. Greist give to her certain linens, tablecloths, sheets, etc., left here by Mrs. Spence, that she might take same to Mrs. Spence. But we had no means of knowing the property of Mrs. Spence. We found some linens here marked; "Mission." And I found an old requisition written by Mrs

Rev. Dr. Marquis -- 5
in rel his of April 10, 1912.

H.M.G., Barrow.

marked "Mission," and because I discovered copy of an old requisition signed by Mrs. Spence asking the Board for some sheets, blankets, tablecloths, etc., I hesitated to turn over to Mrs. Bloomfield anything in the mission which had not Mrs. Spence's name written there on. I explained to Mrs. Bloomfield my inability to do this, its lack of good business, etc., but nevertheless she became angry because Mrs. Greist would not permit her to take that which she alleged was Mrs. Spence's. I have had letters from Dr. Spence and he had said nothing of these matters. I prefer to have the request to come direct from Dr. Spence as through your office. And the property should be carefully described if not marked. On the Bloomfield's insistence I did take some of Dr. and Mrs. Spence's books with their names written therein, to Miss Lakin for safe keeping. And now the Bloomfield's tell me that Dr. Spence wishes me to deliver to Miss Lakin all the Doctor's medical books. But there are no medical works here with his name therein. And I must await orders from either you or such descriptions from Dr. Spence as will enable me to avoid sending elsewhere property of the mission. In this position I have been firm notwithstanding it caused Mrs. Bloomfield to become quite angry, she accusing Mrs. G. of refusing to believe her good word. It was merely that Mrs. G. was varying out my firm instructions as to sending elsewhere in this village property from the mangle without authority, and without word direct from Dr. or Mrs. Spence. I regret this little friction, but I cannot be dictated to by every one as to so important matter. And in it all Mrs. G. and myself smiled and tried hard to be pleasant even tho' firm in our position. This will prepare you as against any allegations against Mrs. G.

hoping to add a post script ere mails close, I am

Yours sincerely,

Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Charge.

THE PRESBYTERIAN HOSPITAL

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
Sep. 1st, 1922.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
Gen. Sec'y, the Bd of M.M.,
New York.

Dear Doctor Marquis:

When I said, referring to the proposed hospital for Wales: "I will guarantee to build and equip it for \$10,000," that was no idle boast. You probably thought differently.

A Mr. Frank Miller, of Teller, in 1921 took over from certain receivers of tin mining companies at "Tin City," -- five miles south from Wales, valuable property in way of buildings. One house alone has 14 rooms therein, an office ~~building~~, kitchen, laboratory, sleeping rooms for officials and office men of the defunct mining company, with cooking ranges, beds, tables, bureaus, etc., etc. That house is well lighted with double glazed windows, and is with all well constructed and in excellent condition. Mr. Miller found it a "white elephant," and offered the whole works to me for \$600 cash. -- six hundred dollars, I say. I could not get into communication with you, and so was forced to let it go.

Natives in Wales bought it and at that figure, paying for same with deer. They cannot manage it. And it can be bought from them. Some windows and some of the property has been salvaged by them, however. I had in mind buying from them, tearing down this building moving material to Wales, and from it constructing the proposed hospital.

The Government now owns some few miles North from Nome an abandoned school house, used formerly by the Eskimo Methodist Mission. It is a two story edifice, and could be bought from the Bureau of Education after certain "red tape" were had with Congress. It would sell very cheaply, and it, too, could be salvaged for material needful.

This, by way of reminiscence. It perhaps will amount to nothing now, but I am seeking to defend my quoted statement.

Yours very truly,



Henry W. Greist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Charge.

Carbon, Mr. Banks.

THE HOSPITAL OF THE ARCTIC

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
Sep. 5, 1922.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
Gen. Sec'y, the Bd. of N. M.,
New York.

Dear Doctor Marquis:

My fears as to our supplies aboard the C. S. HOLMES and the FOX, while expressed as grave in former communications, seem to be fully materialized and therefore justified. THE BRAR and the HERRIN, as said, arrived some two weeks since, discharging mails and my personal supplies. And we have hoped and prayed as to the HOLMES. Now comes a little two masted power boat from Wainwright en route to Rank's Land and says: "The HOLMES and the FOX unloaded their full cargoes at Wainwright the 3d inst and turned tail and left for the states."

The little boat left immediately account ice hazard here and is en route to far "astward". It is hoped he may pick up Capt. Pedersen in HERRIN and notify as to fate of cargoes billed for Barrow but unfortunately now on beach in Wainwright. It is also hoped that the HERRIN will at once turn about and come to this coast, taking on the supplies at Wainwright and bringing them to Barrow. And it is believed that Capt. Pedersen will do that very thing. However, if ice conditions forbid his undertaking it at that time, -- and it will be ten days presumably at earliest ere he can get back here, and from "astward" where he now is, -- and in face of fact it would mean his tarrying in these waters until October 1st, then it is up to me, I assume, to attempt to solve the involved problems as best I can.

The Hospital can run not much longer. Miss Lakin tells me, on supplies in hand. The Trading Post ^{has planned to} send dog sleds to Wainwright for the goods shipped to them and on the FOX. And early last evening I called a special meeting of my Session and laid before them my problem. Eight men were present, and they have large influence with natives on this coast. I asked their cooperation to the end that I may be able to command at least my share of the native sleds in getting such portion of our supplies as may prove absolutely necessary to the continuation of our hospital work. And they enthusiastically promise me their undivided support. I well know that the Trading Post would seek to command every sled on the coast, and would use them for some time. This will entail expense, will mean 5¢ the pound for all goods brought, but -- what else can I do? Even so, if the HERRIN goes to Wainwright and takes on board our supplies and delivers them here, that also will prove expensive in that lighterage was had in putting them ashore at Wainwright, lighterage again will be charged loading them, and for a third time in unloading over treacherous ice here. So, it appears "six of the one and half a dozen of the other." I will under the circumstances leave no stone unturned in my effort to get our precious freight to Barrow and well housed.

Dr. J. A. Marquis -- 2.
From F.W.G., Barrow, Sep. 5, 1922.

If the man on the firing line may presume to suggest to those at the "base," it would be merely this: That it may prove the wiser plan to entrust freight for this far North to the more experienced, reliable and trustworthy HERMAN rather than to Captain Backland who has before now proven a "quitter." Capt. Pedersen knows this ice and this coast as few others do, and he rarely runs up the white flag. Having a power schooner and with new and strong engines therein, he has the natural advantage over a sailing craft. However, this is beside the point as to present emergencies. I am here to do and to serve, and I will do the best I can under these circumstances.

If the Government coal on board the C. S. HOLMES (or that coal which was aboard her,) fails to reach Barrow then again the schools locally cannot be maintained this winter, and it will be necessary for us to care for the needs of the teachers as to their home in way of fuel. But I will not permit our coal to be used for school purposes unless an order to said effect shall be unexpectedly received from your Board. As detailed in another letter I am even now under criticism from Mr. Lopp of the Bureau of Education for having not come to the rescue last year and permitted the school to use of our coal. Nevertheless, unless I am over-ruled by you, or specifically ordered to another course, I shall not give coal for school purposes. The Trading Post is now out of coal, and must burn what they can get in way of drift wood, lumber in hands, etc., etc., provided the HERMAN does not bring up those supplies now lying on beach in Wainwright. I am rusting to heavy moral pressure, therefore, on part of the Trading post towards inducing Capt. Pedersen to do his utmost to "carry on" the work left undone by the two schooners, the FOX and the C. S. HOLMES, so ingloriously deserting and running to believed safety.

I am preparing this letter as against the outgoing mail. If the goods are brought up on the HERMAN I will add a note -- if not, you will know I am standing by the guns and doing my "level best." Please, therefore, believe me earnestly striving for the best good. And may your criticisms of any mistakes I may ~~believe~~ be thought guilty of making, ~~may~~ be tempered with mercy. One cannot always see very far and without telegraph lines, without phones, and without special delivery post.

An epidemic of Influenza with several cases of pneumonia among children is now on, and we are very busy in hospital. We cannot afford to close down. The new nurse came just in time, thanks be to the Lord who is always of time.

Sincerely yours,

H. W. G.

Henry W. Geist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

Copy for Mr. Backland

You will of course understand that the plan to send for supplies by dog sled is held in abeyance until such time as we know that the HERMAN cannot bring them.

THE HOSPITAL OF THE ARCTIC

THE EPISCOPALIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
Sep. 18, 1922.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
Gen. Sec. the Bd. of M. M.,
New York.

Dear Doctor Marquis:

I am sending by Capt. Pedersen in the "ELEANOR" our "Evinrude" 3 1/2 h.p. outboard motor, magneto and automatic reverse. This motor has never given any satisfaction whatever since my arrival. As reported to you at the time by both the writer and by Rev. Dr. Condit, this motor shipped to Dr. Science, was unpacked by Mr. Wade after Dr. Science left, and was used almost constantly by Wade in hunting and pleasure riding during July, 1921. And like all else that man got his hands on, he left that motor hopelessly wrecked when he was ordered discharged. Mr. Brown put the motor in the hospital and locked it up, but Wade took it out late at night and continued to use it, and now -- for legitimate mission use it is no good.

I am asking the Captain to deliver it to the western "Evinrude" representative salerooms in San Francisco and for repairs. It is hoped they may be able at small expense to put it into condition again. And I have asked Capt. Pedersen to return it to us with another year.

In this connection, Capt. Pedersen tells me that he believes he can secure for us a small boat suited to these waters, with an in-board motor of excellent type, at small additional cost, taking in this motor at \$100 thereon. He made me this offer today, but as I have no authority to make such deal I am referring same to you. You will remember that I reported to you last that the Bureau of Education are making me a present of \$100 for work among the sick at Point Barrow which the Superintendent insisted is intended for my pocket only. However, I told you in reporting same that that \$100 would be turned back into this work in some manner. If now you see fit to allow us to trade in this wholly bad "Evinrude" type of motor on a boat and motor ~~of~~ of suitable type, the "Evinrude" to be taken in at \$100 as per Capt. Pedersen's offer, I will gladly donate this \$100 thereto. That will make \$200 payment on the motor launch. Capt. Pedersen cannot now give me figures on complete boat and motor, but promises to bring it to me freight free. This was his voluntary offer today. It is now up to you to reject same or take it up with Capt. Pedersen this winter.

Sincerely,

H. W. Groist
Henry W. Groist, M.D.,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

Copy Mr. Banks.

THE HOSPITAL OF THE ARCTIC

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
September
Eighteen
Nineteen Twenty-two

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
Gen. Sec'y, The Bd. of H. M.,
New York.

My dear Dr. Marquis:

As reported in a former letter, Captain Backland unloaded all freight from the C. S. HOLMES on Wainwright beach and turned southward. The FOX did likewise. The HERMAN came through and left my personal supplies, going on eastward to Herschel Island. On Friday, the 15th inst, she again anchored off Barrow en route south. On learning that both the FOX and HOLMES had dumped all freight upon Wainwright sands and because of that urgent appeal on part of Mr. Brower, Mr. Nichols and the writer as to our several supplies -- trading post, school and hospital, -- Captain Pedersen consented to attempt to get to Wainwright, load the freights there, and return to this place notwithstanding he has no license as freighter, notwithstanding the ice peril, and notwithstanding the resulting danger to insurance and possibility of his having to winter in these waters. Today he returns and is unloading.

I consented to pay the demanded freight of \$40 per ton, together with lighterage both at Wainwright and in Barrow to cost something near \$5 in each instance. This appears exorbitant, but in face of that hazard to which the HERMAN'S interests have been subjected at this late season, and of those extraordinary conditions, ice, etc., it is believed to be reasonable. And in view of the emergency facing us, a hospital with an all but exhausted food supply, it is believed you will acknowledge that the emergency warrants the expenditure. He demanded an iron-clad written contract with other parties and in advance, but asked nothing more than my own word.

I asked that no coal for us be brought -- we can get through this year with that we have provided we do not have to care for the home of teachers and other whites, and because the Government coal is being brought (15 tons outside fuel) and because the trading post is having coal ~~assigned there~~ also brought, we will therefore be relieved. I will allow Mr. Nichols no coal unless he shall run short at or near spring. Economically used, his supply will serve his family this winter. But he cannot maintain the school, nor will I supply him coal therefor.

Capt. Pedersen tells me he has a letter from Capt. Backland in which that Captain waives all freight charged our Board for ~~freight~~ carrying our stuff from Seattle to Wainwright, charging us merely for lighterage at Wainwright in putting goods ashore. This will relieve us largely.

It is reported to me that Capt. Backland loaded all coal (Wainwright) intended for this Mission and for other local parties, and then carried

Rev. Dr. Marquis -- 2.
H.M.G., Barrow, Sep. 18, 1922.

that Wainwright coal south.

It is also told me by Mr. Allen, the "Wainwright trader, here today, that it appears that Capt. Backland unloaded but a part of our states coal at "Wainwright, it being the opinion of Mr. Allen that the HOLMES took a portion of our coal shipped from Seattle back south with him for reasons unknown.

And that portion of such states coal now on beach in Wainwright as may have been delivered there by Capt. Backland will of course reach us not before summer of 1923. I am told it is being cared for by the new Government teacher as best he can, stored outside in weather, however.

I have today given Capt. Pedersen draft on the Board's Treasurer for \$1120, as per enclosed copy of bill of lading. It is hoped and believed that you will, under these above detailed circumstances, approve. This draft covers freight on 28 tons from Wainwright to Barrow @ \$40 per ton, and with no lighterage. Lighterage will be paid through local trading post of the Liebes Co., and later.

It is to be regretted that oils, gasoline and coal oil, were shipped to us this year in drums. We have no adequate oil house in which these drums may be stored and they must therefore be left without and in snow. One large drum of gasoline was about empty through leakage as I happened to observe on its being brought ashore. I will make note of this in regular order, altho I notified Capt. Pedersen at once. But as Capt. Pedersen brought this from Wainwright only it is likely we have no recourse through him. Gasoline and coal-oil in 5 gal cans is easily stored and readily handled. These drums will prove a problem. Those experienced in sales and in Barrow have long since discarded the drum in favor of the smaller container. Had we large tin containers with faucets, as have consumers in the states, we would be better able to manage, but we have no containers whatever.

If the man on the firing line and a "private" at that may be excused the freedom of expression, he would venture to suggest the lack of wisdom in trusting to a slow sailing vessel such "ammunition" as is so essential to the maintenance of these "guns" on this "front" (this hospital) when a ~~rapidly moving~~ power schooner regularly makes this coast and rarely failed to get through. However, I assume it is up to the man in the front line of defenses merely to do and to dare, and that is my job now, and I assure you I am manfully working at it, too. And the Lord is supporting me, too.

Yours sincerely,

H. W. G.

Henry W. Graist, M.D.,
Capt and Missionary in Charge.

Carbon to Mr. Boush

THE HOSPITAL OF THE ARCTIC

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska
October
Three
Nineteen Twenty-Two

Rev. Dr. J. A. Marquis,
General Sec'y, the Board of Home Missions,
New York.

My dear Doctor Marquis:

Because of favorable criticism of my "diary" letter written some time last winter, I am venturing at this early date the beginning of another and in face of fact that our first out-going over-land mail is scheduled to leave late in November. So much occurs from day to day which perhaps would be largely forgotten were record thereof postponed to such letter as I may write on eve of the mail's departure. To sit at my typewriter for a few minutes at the close of arduous varied duties actually proves a relaxation -- I enjoy it, and while I ever strive to avoid voluminous and tiresome letters nevertheless my correspondents do not always do me that honor had I from you, in asking me to repeat the dose. Remember, this letter is for you, and our good friend Mr. Varian Banks will have that he prefers, short letters on a single subject.

The arrival of the summer boats is always a time of rush and nervous strain. So very much is crowded into a few brief hours. During the long long year we have largely accustomed ourselves to the awful quiet, to our isolation, to a grim routine not altogether ours from necessity but rather due to habits of former years which we persistently observe "lest we forget," and while we pride ourselves in the possession of remarkably accurate time-pieces, yet on last analysis it may be justly asked, To what purpose? However that may be, nevertheless we do respect the call of the alarm clock at 6:30 A.M., we attend morning clinic on the minute, and church services begin as promptly as do those at "Fifth Avenue." A younger man would perhaps yield to the temptation to relax and to forget this time-table existence, to walk rather than respect the rail-road time card, but we will not. It keeps us fit, and to play at making the morning train adds zest and -- yes, it makes for better work all along the line. But, with this regular routine well established and religiously observed throughout the year, attuned to our little world and its requirements, then can you imagine the awful jar resulting to us and from the arrival of the freight ships? No, you cannot. I am sure you would esteem us quite foolish. But, such is our life in the arctic. With the departure of the boats, with the removal of supplies from the beach and their proper care accomplished, the checking of invoices completed and all goods stored for the year, -- then and not until then do we rub our eyes, 'phone to the train despatcher to set us right again as to the schedule, and settle down once more to a sane existence.

I wish I might feel fully assured of your approval of my course

as to our supplies left upon the beach in "Wainwright" by Capt. Backland. Notwithstanding the heavy expense incurred in contracting with Capt. Pedersen of the HERMAN to bring them on to Barrow, in face of that emergency facing us I cannot persuade myself other than that you will believe my action justified. As stated in letters going to you on the HERMAN, I decided to leave the 50 tons outside coal in "Wainwright" and that notwithstanding that coal will seriously deteriorate the year exposed as it will be to storm and frost. I am led to believe we will be able to have it shipped on to us with another year at less cost than would have proven true with the HERMAN in her recent hazardous return trip from "Wainwright" to Barrow. The cost to us this year from "Wainwright" here would have been just \$2750.00, or \$55 per ton, freight plus lighterage. Perhaps you will consider the deterioration of the coal as of greater consequence than the excess of freight this year over that which we may be able to command with another season. But, I had little time to consider all these many matters in detail, and because the HERMAN'S time was most limited, the danger great, and because Captain Pedersen seemed not at all anxious to handle the coal in face of our adequate supply in Barrow, I told him to let the coal remain in "Wainwright." And in this connection permit me to express the opinion that Captain Pedersen's courtesy and willingness to serve us in this emergency and that in face of the awful risk he took and especially since he jeopardized his insurance, calls for more than passing remark.

I regret to say that the lumber sent us for the little house to cover entrance to under-ground meat cellar checks up with a shortage. As per request of Mr. Gene C. Gould I will report this together with other complaints direct to him, sending you and Treasurer, Mr. Banks, carbons. I have purchased from Mr. Brower, of the trading Company, a few pieces of second hand lumber which will serve an otherwise impossible situation owing to the loss of sills. In this connection I hope to get at this little house very soon, and will have men at the cellar's digging so soon as the earth is sufficiently frozen. Strange as it may seem to those in the states, these cellars are from necessity dug when the earth is solidly frozen. It is a costly and tedious job. They are mere wells, dug straight downwards from ten to twelve feet, and thence horizontally enlarged, or extended, into one or more large rooms, like a coal mine might be. No coal ceiling or supporting timbers are used. They are entered by ladders. The temperature is always far below freezing therein. My thought is to make this cellar sufficiently large only to accommodate the hospital's needs and that of the manse. It can be enlarged any time. Our meat is now in the Government cellar, some two city blocks from hospital and inconvenient in that Miss Pakin can with great difficulty inspect her supply or command its disposition. The long ladder penetrating its abysmal depths is negotiated with some risk owing to its being at all times covered with frost. I plan to make our entrance slightly slanting and place therein a safe stairs. I have tried hard to plan it underneath our so-called "store room" in hospital, with entrance from that room, like a basement or cellar at home, but I am advised against such scheme as impracticable. I will use every possible effort to keep the cost within reason, and as said will limit its present size to absolute necessity.

While the ships were here I discovered that one of our furnaces was collapsing, sinking into the earth, and it was the one we use mostly, the one we must depend upon mainly. I could not then go

it attention, but ordered all fire discontinued at once. We will use the other furnace pending repairs of the disabled one. Today I put a force of men at work tearing out the furnace. I discover its foundation is composed solely of four layers of brick laid on top of the earth, no excavation whatever, and hence the furnace is but ten inches from the soil. The earth may have been frozen when Mr. Wade put in that "foundation" and furnace, and possibly it was frozen on top also, but nevertheless today we discover soft, muchy, quivery earth, suggesting a dish of jelly, so soft one will sink therein if he but stand in one place a few minutes, and this soft earth extends downwards just thirty inches. The entire foundation, some five by six feet, was sunken in center, or underneath fire box, and had dropped downwards some ten inches. The furnace has many cast iron braces, smaller parts, and five or six of these are broken. The whole structure is twisted and out of shape. I am excavating down to solidly frozen earth -- can do nothing else. We have some ten sacks of portland cement carefully saved as against just such an emergency, altho this cement is somewhat spoiled through dampness notwithstanding my best efforts to protect it. I will put in a solidly built foundation -- will do it right, or not at all. Our plant is too expensive to be jeopardized by so notoriously bad work as that done in 1920 by that scoldier of fortune, Wade. A more lamentably careless job I never saw. It is a great wonder our building was not burned. But, listen! The janitor today came to me in a nervous state and said: "Mr. Graist, our other furnace is falling." After quizzing him a bit I gathered that it, too, is sinking.

October 12, 1922.

Ten days have elapsed, days full of hard work and anxiety owing to this furnace proposition. No laboring man ever worked harder than has your correspondent during the last two or three weeks. I have put in ten hours hard manual labor daily, working with the men and quitting only when they quit. The second furnace is yet "falling", as the janitor puts it, or sinking. It is now gone down near twelve inches and is wrenched out of shape and I fear is broken badly. We are using it from necessity as we have no other possible manner of heating the building, but we are ever watchful. We have worked early and late in putting in the first heating plant. I had no material with which to "reinforce" the cement, no wire, no rodding of suitable size, and at last hit upon the happy idea of reinforcing with whale-ribs and whale-jaw-bones. I found a quantity of these in the village used at some time in building operations, and secured a number. I sawed them into lengths and laid them criss-cross, first putting in a generous layer of "grout" (cement, gravel and water, the latter being boiling hot and strongly impregnated with salt as an added guarantee against freezing ere it might "set",) and thus have whale-ribs or jaw-bones, as large in diameter as man's thigh, quite generously mixed up with that grout. I cannot believe that foundation will other than remain in its location a thousand years. We took every precaution against freezing altho the temperature is some ten to fifteen degrees below the 32 mark. Any builder will tell you that much material is required for a foundation in cement thirty inches deep, and 5 ft x 6 ft in horizontal dimensions. Sand had to be dug from under snow down on beach. Same was hauled on sledges in sacks. The writer shovelled sand, cement, mixed that grout, until his back ached and finally gave out, an acute attack of lumbago ensuing. Then he continued on the job in guise of a "boss" merely. But that cement is now to his ~~amusement~~ liking, and he believed it will not "fall".

We are now putting the furnace together, after allowing the cement to stand and harden as long as we possibly dared in face of the other furnace going badly. I wrote you last year of the fact that rooms to west of the building, notably that used by Miss Bakin, are not sufficiently heated by furnaces. They are very cold in winter. There is no possible way in which we may use a stove. She asked you to send portable oil heaters this year, but they did not come. I have evolved a plan whereby we are trying to extend to near her door a pipe from this western furnace. Furnaces are of the "pipeless" variety, but I have cut into the dome of furnace, have made pipes of oil cans soldered and riveted together, and am extending same as any hot-air furnace of ordinary type is supplied with. And I incline to believe my plan will solve an otherwise very serious problem. We will have this furnace in commission within another day. I have had two men working with me, both of them fair workmen, but I must do all the measuring, planning, soldering, fitting, etc. And Miss Bakin will tell you that I have kept a sweet temper the while. And so soon as this furnace is completed we must attack the other one.

// In mean time I have had my year's ice harvested. I put just thirty-three men to work one mile from hospital and they in one day cut sufficient ice and piled same safely off the pond, for our year's use. Within the last two days I have had men hauling this ice and piling it near hospital ready to be drawn up into ice room with pulleys. When this ice harvest is "ripe" we must cut it then and at once, as it quickly becomes too thick. That we have harvested is about ten to eleven inches thick. It is a great pity we cannot store all of it now, sufficient for the entire year, but that ice room is so very small -- holds not 20% of a year's supply, and we must fill it, and then haul ice throughout the winter for our current needs, leaving the ice-room for the short six to ten weeks of summer, but alas, it holds not sufficient for even our short summer. The Lord graciously sent us ice from the sea this summer. It remains to be learned how our problems another year will be solved. Please remember, all water used and for all purposes must be had from ice. That pond water is foul in summer, dark brown, and Miss Bakin even objected to using same this last summer for laundry and scrubbing purposes. I greatly rejoice I did not follow the suggestion of Mr. Brown and recommend to the Board that we build a pipe-line from that pond to the hospital, for supplying hospital with water during the brief summer. Dr. Condit asked me to consider it well, to carefully survey all conditions, and then either recommend it else reject it, and records will show that I argued against it. To store in winter sufficient ice for the entire year is the only solution. But we do need one or more of the two immense wooden tanks (purchased and sent here with our outfit in 1920,) connected with furnaces so that we may keep an adequate supply of water as against fire to say nothing of the water needed for domestic and strictly hospital purposes. The little 50 gallon bath-room tank or boiler put in by Mr. Brown is wholly inadequate. The large "coils" for furnace are here, but we do not have sufficient pipe or fittings. The 50 gallon tank would be o.k. had we an unfailing city supply of water connected therewith, but remember we must put ice into that little a fair, and two or three times a day, and it is melted from cook-stove. With those tanks connected with furnace as planned by architect, and an ice storage house as recommended by me last year,

I believe our water problem would be solved and economically. Our present plan is at once expensive and most inconvenient, and we so very often find ourselves entirely out of water. //

November 7, 1922.

Not until this week was I able to get men at work upon the remaining furnace owing to the reindeer management requiring all possible assistance with important work at counting, separating herds, marking, etc., etc., preparatory to a new regime as to herd management. Yesterday I completed the foundation of the remaining furnace. Its condition was as bad or worse than the first. I baled two gallons of water from eighteen inches below Eide's brick foundation which as in first instance he had laid upon surface of soil, and but six inches below floor of furnace room. I was forced to excavate two feet below surface of earth, until I hit frozen earth. I had but 3½ sacks of cement left, but made that serve, and by using largely of whale-ribs and jaw-bones, laid as close together as would do at all, the interstices being filled with hard tamped cement grouting. I believe the result will prove permanent. One-half bushel of salt was used in the work. Miss Lakin had little to spare and I supplied some from my private supplies. It remains now to set furnace up again, but it is badly broken in three places owing to the sinking of its former "foundation", its being twisted and wrecked as would a building were the earth underneath to drop downwards during some earth quake. Eide's foundation had dropped in center twelve inches. We will drill and rivet and patch as best we can.

It is difficult to do this work without rivets and those drills I requisitioned last year but which were not supplied me. Files are also short, and several small tools were needed. Could I have access to a market these things would be purchased at my own expense and thus I would be enabled to serve so much more easily. I had carefully studied out my needs along this line and had asked only for that I believed would be required. I refer to many small matters in hardware line, etc. It is not always easy to explain in advance the possible requirements, the why and wherefore. It appears that these emergencies are so constantly arising, and I know not what to expect next. In the states, when such emergencies arise workmen are sent for who supply their own tools, and for many reasons repairs are comparatively easy. In the end they are also less expensive and for said reasons. I now fear foundations of hospital building as a whole may cause us trouble sooner or later, but in this am inclined to hope for the best. Mr. Brown tells me that he gave good advice to our builder in the beginning of these operations, that excavation ought be made deeply and to frost. The dynamo foundation must be put in properly and soon, so soon as your Board sees me additional cement with which to do it. The machinery will become thoroughly and hopelessly ruined soon, otherwise. Mr. Brown had left at least one and perhaps two ditches underneath hospital, to carry water under building, and incidentally a vast deal of cold air entered building thereby. I could not believe this plan practicable, and closed those ditches, and by my ditching without and terracing carried waters of early summer around building. This work of last summer has made for a much warmer basement, but it has likewise perhaps made it easier for the frost of earth to thaw. Mr. Brown may blame foundation trouble upon my plan of

2 1/2 sacks
in
barrels

closing up his ditches, twelve inches deep and eighteen inches wide. But I stoutly maintain his plan a serious mistake. In the arctic every key-hole will admit a bushel sack of snow during one night, and to allow such great ditches under the building, open at both ends, could not be tolerated during my management.

Not during July, August or September did I get to Point Barrow and account impossibility of travel. Sail boats were dangerous, and the trail impassable as to sleds and dogs. I did offer to walk the distance if needed in any emergency, but no request came. With October 1st work again opened and by sledge, and I have made the visit weekly saving once or twice only when storms forbade.

I regret to announce three deaths in hospital recently. Two were from Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, malignant cases, death ensuing within a very few hours after ~~next~~ onset. I have no serum with which to treat it. Diagnoses were verified by laboratory ~~find~~ ^{ex} findings. The third death was from pneumonia, a bad case coming to us late and death resulted within 36 hrs after treatment was begun. And an old man, operated recently with the hope to remove a tumor from abdomen, but which proved to be inoperable, malignant, is yet in hospital, being nursed and cared for and being made as comfortable as may be, until death will end his sufferings. I was disappointed in that I could ~~not~~ do nothing for him. He came to me too late, at least.

Prayer meetings, Wednesday night, are being largely attended. I am for some weeks giving a series of Bible readings, following the outlines of Dr. Scofield's latest works as issued by the Philadelphia School of the Bible. These appeal not only to young people who read and follow me closely with open Bibles, but to the older ones as well who merely listen.

X
The spiritual conditions seem to have advanced during the year. Practically every adult on this coast was discovered to be a member in full communion, but alas so many were living far beneath their privileges in the Gospel. Immorality among the younger was commonly reported; and these same young people would appear at the Lord's Table with little if any compunction of conscience. I sought earnestly to better conditions. As told you in former letters, I worked through Session ~~unhappily~~ mainly and disciplined such as were proven guilty of immorality along any line. I preached a high moral standard and insisted that Christians can consistently live only consistent lives. One man proved obdurate, lied to session, refused to retract even in face of overwhelming evidence, was conclusively proven guilty of gross wrong-doing, and him we excommunicated after due and proper warning. For the first time in many years he is now evidencing anxiety and religious concern. He has had for years and concurrently with his loose living been presenting himself annually at the table of the Lord. We are treating with him in all kindness, praying with and for him, but he knows he is not one of us. I believe in the end it will serve to bring about repentance and salvation, whereas otherwise he was brazenly insolent. Others dealt with were merely forbidden the Table for a time and all privileges of the Church as well, until such time as they repented and humbly sought forgiveness of the Master and the Church.

NOVEMBER 9,

I find the pipe I tried to make serve those

three rooms, that of Miss Dakin, the one occupied by Miss Mueller, and the one reserved by Miss Dakin for white patients, -- the pipe from the "pipeless" furnace, will not do. I put it in with all possible care, covered same with asbestos, made a splendid register, and did it all with as much care as was possible, but it will not carry hot air to those rooms. An engineer would quickly tell me that I have insufficient "rise" in the pipe, but I cannot create rise when the clearance in furnace room is so little. I did my best. Had the basement been excavated instead of being set upon surface of soil, or had our main floor been placed higher, then we would be o.k. As it is, the clearance in basement is less than 6 ft. Smoke pipes from furnace run very low and one must stoop greatly in getting about. And my pipe, put in with so great labor and with the fond hope of serving those three rooms with comfortable heat this winter, is "Love's Labor Lost." It now remains for me to solve the problem in some other manner. When I have accomplished it I will report.

I hope to get away to Wainwright very soon. January proved a bad month account the great cold. November for my first itinerary, and February for the second, will be the better plan. The people down there have been writing me and have urged that I get down as soon as I may. I read a confidential letter from one intelligent native down there, written to one of my young elders here detailing certain "strange things" being experienced by one of the young and most intelligent men in Wainwright, one who interpreted for me to some extent on former visits down there, a man of position and influence. It is said that "this man is going into trances, is in them visited by the spirits of those now dead who converse freely with him as to many matters pertaining to the future life, and that these messages are repeated to relatives of these dead people later." It so happens that I saw this man in one of his cataleptic attacks when in Wainwright in January. Not at that time was it told me by him or others that he had "visions" during these attacks. I am much concerned, naturally, and wish to get down there at earliest possible moment. The responsibility is great, but I cannot shirk it. I must use discretion and great care lest I over-do that I consider my duty. I will tell him that in my judgment the whole thing is of the devil, and we will pray that he may be relieved from further mediumistic tendencies. This man was under the immediate influence to a very great extent of that man Ward, the ex-preacher, there as teacher last year, the one who so withstood me. I do not know that Ward is a student of psychic ~~xxx~~ phenomena, or that he dabbles in spiritualism, so called, but I would not be surprised were it told me on good authority I must nip this thing in the bud. This is the fourth instance I have run up against along this line since being in Alaska and among this people. Their old medicine men were capable of doing many strange wonders of which I have reliably been told by white men of repute who personally saw and heard. They were assuredly in league with the devil. And when the Lord's work prospers Satan invariably revives his efforts accordingly. And Satan is anxious as to Wainwright. One earnest Christian man, of unquestioned piety and purity of life, on the trail one bad night, stopped at a deserted igloo twenty miles from nearest habitation and alone. Barring the entrance, eating his supper, sitting then and reading his New Testament ere retiring, he heard loud steps in the narrow underground passage entering his one room abode for the night. Instantly it occurred to him that Satan was

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N.W.G., Barrow, Oct. 3, 1922.

tempting him, and the thought impressed him strongly: "Satan will say Jesus cannot help me -- Jesus no good." Drooping to his knees he quickly prayed and audibly, "Jesus, save me and care for me now." Instantly these words so audible and so plainly heard and even felt, stopped. Next morning the door was barred still as he had barred it, his dogs were unmolested, no tracks were about, no one had been on his trail that previous night, and that man implicitly believes his prayer for divine assistance was instantly answered and that the Satanic influence at work to undermine his faith the night was dispelled. That man is a ~~most~~ prominent deer man in Whishmareff, speaking good English and reliable. The writer has no sympathy or compromise whatever with such works of darkness, and is disposed to fight anything of the sort on this coast with the Sword of the Spirit as grace may allow.

I have operated three or more cases since all this heavy work has been pressing during last three or four weeks, all doing well saving the old man spoken of above. I sent home to "Ainwright" one of the little boys here for some months with bone tuberculosis. He is cured. His companion is yet with us. One woman from "Ainwright" has in last week been sent home cured by operation of trouble of long standing. She is now able to take her place in family affairs, and ought to be thankful. But so few show any appreciation whatever altho they may feel it deeply. It is proverbial among all whites on this northern coast that locally at least gratitude is an unknown quantity with the Eskimo, but we have seen some of it nevertheless. Be that as it may, the Lord knows, and in time this people will know. Not one in twenty will say Thank you, when we serve them with medicine or otherwise. I have sought to teach it them, but it is hard for them to either say or remember.

This furnace and other emergency work this year has so interfered with my time that it will be impossible now to get the little house built to cover proposed ice-cellar. And because our meat is safely stored in Government cellar and no rent is being charged by the native stock company owing it, and because, further, of the great expense incident to digging such cellar as we planned, and lastly because of financial stress with Board this Year year and the emergency expense incurred already by me, I have decided to postpone the digging of the cellar another year. I trust you and Mr. ~~W~~anks will approve of this course. Careful estimate leads me to believe such cellar will cost in labor alone from \$250 to \$300. I doubt if you had anticipated such expense. Hence I postpone operations, as much as Miss ~~W~~akin had hoped to have it dug. Kindly say specifically if this cellar shall be dug early next summer, or ~~as soon as conditions in early autumn justify~~. I await your further orders. Government meat cellar is inconvenient in ways, and Miss ~~W~~akin cannot readily inspect her supplies owing to dangerous ladder leading into its abysmal depths. However, we can manage this year.

✓ We need 100 new Bibles, with references. I am wondering if the American Bible Society will help us.

Mrs. G's personal friends have sent her many Xmas bags for the women, already done up, containing thread, needles, thimbles, etc., many little odds and ends dear to the heart of a mother. She has sufficient of these bags for every woman in Barrow, and in Point B. as well.

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Oct. 3, 1922, continued.
H.W.G.? Barrow.

Miss Mueller is doing good work, and I incline to believe your Board made no mistake in her choice. She is placed in charge of the Junior Endeavor work, and appears as doing well with the younger people. I wish you could find more like her for this work.

Captain Amundson, the explorer, is in winter quarters in "Winwright. He came North on Captain Oakland's ship and had to be left at Winwright for some reason as that necessitating unloading our freight there, and the Commander at once erected his buildings for housing his air-plane, his effects, and his companions and self. He has been in Barrow this week on a flying trip by sledge, and called on me. Last night, Mrs. Greist and I had the honor of dinner at Mr. Brower's the dinner in honor of Commander Amundson. It appears that the explorer is having some difficulty with his plane, that certain parts are needed, and he is seriously perplexed. I thought maybe in our plumbing supplies I might have just what he needs, but no. He is hurrying down coast by dogs to Nome and hopes to get what he must have ere he starts across the pole in plane with early June. If he is in further need I have offered to install the lathe and gas engine sent us in 1920 which have never been unpacked as yet. His mechanic would then be able to accomplish much. But he for moment will go to Nome. He plans to fly to Barrow early in May for a two weeks final effort to get everything in perfect readiness for this hazardous trip of 1400 miles across the arctic. I feel very sure you will approve of my offer as to engine and lathe and such other machinery or material as we may have and can spare.

I can hardly understand Rev. Mr. Thomas's recommendation to you that you employ for this work a churchman and a medical man, their work to be divided thus. He has never been to Barrow since my regime began, nor have I been to Point Hope. Our relations by correspondence have been of the most cordial kind. His church refuses Communion, I understand, to such of our members as may be temporarily in Point Hope, but whether that is a reflection upon the work of an ordained (but not seminary trained) man is more than I can fathom. Possibly it is a tenet with the Episcopal church. I wish I might be fully advised as to his (or his church's) reasons therefor. His members here are always invited, as matter of fact. Wishing to transfer their membership, at least three of them were appealed to by letter to "Remember the cross given you by your Bishop." These letters, however, were not written by Rev. Mr. Thomas, but by a young Eskimo trained in Massachusetts for three years and now in charge during absence in states of Rev. Mr. Thomas, and I take it the letters are inspired by a certain policy. I shall ever seek at all times and in all things to maintain the status quo with that Mission in so far as principle will permit.

You will observe I have reduced wages of janitor to \$50 per mo. But in it I am seeking to supply his family with all food stuffs saving meats, and at cost to us laid down in hospital. He eats three meals per day at servants' table. I have feared I may have gone to other extreme in reducing the wage so radically, but will try it out. Dr. Condit insisted that we must pay the \$90 per mo. Then and since I felt it excessive. I will experiment at the \$50

Nov. 8, 1922.

Last year I asked that a larger Delco system be sent us, and this in line with recommendation with Dr. Condit's suggestion. I recommended that I be authorized to extend electric light to both church and manse with this sufficiently larger dynamo. We need better lights in both manse and church. For several years Dr. Spence had asked for lights, I am advised, but his request was unheeded, and at last, in 1919, he had ordered two gas lanterns at his own expense, those lanterns not coming until he had gone, 18 mos after his order had been mailed out to some friend. As reported last year, I took those two lanterns over and reported so that the Doctor might be remunerated for same.

// The church lights are very poor, and require constant doctoring. The same may be said of those at manse. I am frequently carrying lights to church from manse. I would recommend that you consider well the following proposition; that you send me two gas systems, one for church, the other for manse. These systems are made quite cheaply and one sufficient in size for either of these buildings affording from six to twelve lights can be had at from \$45 to \$65 in Seattle. I believe then our troubles will be ended for a period of years. You will understand that there is a central ~~tank~~ pressure tank, holding from 8 to 10 gallons gasoline and with pump, and communicating ~~with~~ ^{to} various rooms of the building or locations for the lights there is a small lead pipe carrying the gas~~line~~ ^{oline}, and hanging from ceiling there is the burner. I can readily install them, and the service will be excellent as compared with our present difficulties and expense so frequently had as to repairs. (I seldom have the time to "tinker" these lamps, and so hire some native genius who works with the lamp and cleans it and puts it in commission once more. But there are a number of these old lamps stored away in oil house past redemption. Each costs from six to ten dollars, and so in the end ~~it is~~ ^{it is} an expensive way to furnish us light.) The central tank, with burners here and there, is the cheaper manner in the end. And it is far more satisfactory. (Kindly consider this a deal, will you?) I will suggest make, or manufacturer's name of the system, recommended, and with it such additional material as will enable us to keep it going without ordering supplies very soon again. I am growing away from the idea of extending from hospital the electric lighting system -- at least for the present. The gas systems will be far cheaper as to maintenance. This electric light plant is worse than a sick baby to care for in this latitude. -- It requires my constant surveillance and most frequent attention."

I am hoping to induce Captain Amundson to present our Mission with his buildings in Wainwright when he ~~deserts~~ ^{leaves}, or disposes of same in May. It may be he will insist on sale. If not too much I may buy at my own risk, hoping your Board will take the material off my hands with which to build small chapel and nurse's rooms. I can hardly hope for authorization by mail in time altho I wish you would express yourself at earliest opportunity. If I secure the stuff as a donation to the Mission I will have the buildings wrecked (they are one mile from village,) and hauled down to near trading post for safety. Native labor can surely be had for this at small cost. I will learn prospects when I go down. I had no opportunity to approach the explorer while here. I wish time in which to go at it diplomatically.

November 9, 1922.

Pursuant to request of Mr. Banks, I have made effort to have complete inventories made of all hospital property and that of Mission as a whole. Mrs. G. is invoicing furnishings of mange. Contrary to my expressed wish to Miss Dakin, she has made but one carbon copy of invoice of groceries on hands, drugs and medicines. Consequently, there is no carbon for your office nor for mine. She insists that she will personally keep the one copy made. I am trying my best to get ~~inventory~~ inventory made of our surgical instruments. As said before, some of our instruments as covered by invoices from surgical supply house selling same to Board in 1920 are not here and have not been here since my arrival. A few I have discovered where hidden in out of way places, evidently by Hide while residing in mange. Valuable articles have never been found. Recently I discovered no linens not before found, under piles of old cans in basement of hospital. Sheets and pillow cases and towels ~~xxx~~ found by Mrs. G. under floor in coal house at mange, washed and treated with a view to removing mildew etc and other stains. Miss Dakin has had six sheets and some other linens stolen, but as to just when they were taken she is unable to say. Tools will be invoiced by me also, but I simply cannot get at it yet. If I fail to get inventories of tools and instruments made and out on this Nov. 15th mail, I will send same on January 15th, the Lord permitting. I am working over-time, as it is, and there remains so much to do ere mails go. And I ought get to Wainwright this month and very soon.

Please note that Barron Church has contributed something like \$125 in cash this year, which is being reported to Mr. Banks in regular way, the last collection (of Oct. 1st.) to be reported in December quarterly report. Point Barron Church has contributed ~~1/2~~ but about \$4.30, but that church is now very weak.

I have now exactly 333 members of Barron Church in full communion. My increase since coming to Barron approaches the fifty mark. It will go well beyond present figures ere close of year, I believe. But I am not deceived by numbers. Line upon line and precept upon precept is required and constantly. These people are mere children. They need constant teaching as they forget oh so readily. Stable characters there are, and some few are not possessed of mental poise and grasp and aptitude, but they are in the minority, it seems to me. I am glad He said: 'To whom little is given of him little will be required.' But it is up to us to increase that little. Point Barron is a church which to me seems at times almost hopeless. They are isolated, and the missionary can visit them but once a week at best and for months at times he cannot get there. They are very ignorant, very slow, very far behind Barron proper. With them at times I am sorely tempted to become discouraged, but I remember that all discouragement comes from Satan and then I smile and try harder than ever. Dr. Spence sought to induce all Point Barron people to move down to Barron proper, to dismantle buildings and locate in the one village that church work might be centralized. I do not know but that from purely a church standpoint he was right, but Point Barron is a far better hunting field than is Barron. And for self existence reasons they must remain there. And probably as long as time remains there will be a village at the Point. But it is an uncouth, isolated, unpromising field. Wainwright is infinitely more promising as a mission station, the people being far more intelligent.

Mrs. Greist sorely needs a washing machine for manse. The old, dilapidated affair now here, found in the junk on our arrival, has long since served its day, and it is in truth a poor proposition. But Mrs. G. cleaned it up and is using it, but complains bitterly as to her lot in premises. She feels that either the Board should supply this Mission with a machine else that I personally should purchase same. My requisition for one last year resulted in nothing, and one hopes that you will listen to her prayer this year.

Requisitions this year are small as compared with last season. But I will hope to get through with ease. I hope Miss Lakin shows in her inventories such surgical supplies as were received in boxes from churches here and there. I so instructed her.

In my judgment I believe the Board is paying an unnecessarily high price for medicines, etc. For many years the writer has been in this market, for drugs and hospital supplies, and believes himself sufficiently at home in premises to speak authoritatively. The markets change as matter of course and possibly "war time prices" have advanced with peace conditions, as strange as that may seem, but the Board is paying higher prices for drugs now than writer paid in 1918 -- 1919. Wholesale druggists always charge more, far more, than some commodities may be had through physicians' supply houses, or through pharmacists manufacturing in character. Could you submit your lists to such manufacturers as Upjohn Chemical Co., of Kalamazoo, Mich., (and Dr. Upjohn, if not a Presbyterian, is at least interested in church work and in missions,) I venture to believe you would be surprised how much money might be saved your Board and the Lord's treasury. Wholesale druggists selling same supplies must make that large profit otherwise given you by the manufacturer if purchased direct. And the writer knows as matter of fact that Upjohn people will sell direct to this Board and from their Pacific coast depository, provided they have such warehouse there. With order for this year there is little at stake, but with such order as was sent in 1920 and last year the saving would prove worth while. Lilly's goods are always costly and no better if as good. And most of that sold us is of Lilly's manufacture. Upjohn will offer you 40% off list. Wholesale druggists receive 50% off list and give you not to exceed 10% off list, with possibly some exceptions. This may be considered none of my business, but I merely suggest from that knowledge had through many years professional experience and from having been a large purchaser.

Most of the better men of Barrow are now gone Eastward, and it is a matter of very considerable concern to writer as to how to manage when the necessity demands that he go on trail. These trips weekly to Point Barrow are nearly always attended with difficulty as to getting dogs for the day's travel. And these trips to Umanwright invite many days of dickering and worry as to proper dogs. Now if any men in this village now have other than poor, underfed and inefficient dogs, and not to exceed six or seven, in number. I now have been seeking for a week a team capable of going to Umanwright and back. The very best I can do is to accept one team of nine dogs -- and not of the best -- and hire two additional, and donate use of my three. I am to pay \$5 per day while on the road, the man to supply his own dog feed, I to feed the man. At Umanwright I am asked to still pay him same wage, but I am seeking hard to have him accept \$3 per day only, he to feed his dogs while there the mush ration daily fed when working the dogs, and I to ~~supply~~ supply the

meat as donated in that village. "He balks at this. He demands \$5 per day straight time, 1 to furnish meat in Wainwright in addition. I refuse. And so it stands. It is useless to moralize, to say: This is the Lord's work and you should take this into consideration. I say much along this line, preach it and teach it and seek to inculcate it on every possible occasion, but he cannot forget that some white man has paid \$5 per day on like occasion and he, too, wants that money. This is the second man with whom I have had a bona fide agreement to take me to Wainwright, each man coming back in a day or so wanting more money on some pretext, and as I compromise and he appears satisfied he leaves only to return in another day or so with some other complaint and desires a better contract. It is wearisome to the flesh and spirit as well. I now have come to the parting of the ways with this man, and likely must seek another with whom to "dicker", and then it is a repetition of the same old story in the same old way. They go to Wainwright and return for Mr. Brower of the C.S.N. and T. Co., Inc., the local trading company, hauling down 700 lbs freight, and for \$30 the trip, feeding their own dogs and "finding" themselves. They argue: "We all owe Mr. Brower, and he makes us do it." But when the Lord asks service at their hands it is quite a different matter. They owe the Lord nothing, they argue. The Mission for thirty years has given them church work and medical care, and the Mission owes it them. In the words of one man, "That is the missionary here for? -- Did the Church not send him here to help us people?" And not one man in forty will say Thank you for any service at our hands. And when we need a team and man to go to Wainwright we pay for it because, they argue, they owe us nothing and "the Lord is rich." Never have I lost temper with them, never have I been other than patient in the extreme, but I have said some very plain things to some of these men. They smile and in return say nothing. What they think remains a mystery. When they need medicine some night they hesitate not to awaken me and ask my services, leaving the door with not even Good night, much less ~~thank~~ with Thanks. Some missionaries have told me (down coast at Teller,) that they use sarcasm, that they have used a degree of force -- have made it difficult for the native to refuse, as does the trader, but that is not in my line. Mr. Lopp told me that one can accomplish more by "joshing" the native, and always with a smile on ones face. I am not very successful at joshing, if I understand the meaning of the term. I appeal to their bet or manhood, to their sense of justice. But it won't work in all cases, far from it. Mr. Brower says that gratitude is an unknown quantity with the Eskimo, that not one in a hundred can exercise it. I have dared believe differently, but I so often am grieved at failing to discover it. And occasions such as this, when I must have their help, when I must beg their assistance, and then to be "held up" as I am even now being held up for more money and also as to my plans, it hurts me more than I can tell. Got me, This man wants \$5 the day straight time, 1 to furnish meat to his dogs while we are in Wainwright even tho I must buy same. I offer \$5 the day while on trail, and \$3 the day while in Wainwright, 1 to buy meat in Wainwright or get it from donations as I can. And we cannot reach an agreement. Elder Roy Ahmoogak who has twice taken me to Wainwright, tells me my offer is more than generous. But Roy is the Assistant teacher here and cannot go this trip.

In this connection, to make a trip of twelve miles to Point Barrow with temperature -30 F., and with poor dogs, and to be en route 24 hrs., whereas with a team of efficient dogs the trip ought easily be made in 14 hrs when trail is good, is hard on the missionary who is pressed

for time. And such has been my experience more than once. And to start to ainwright with poor, underfed dogs, and to be five or six days en route, whereas with a good team the trip ought be made in from 2* to 3 days, (as it was made this week with a white man's dogs) would appeal to any member of your Board were it necessary for him to make that trip.

In the publicity literature of your Board it is said, 'A good dog team is a necessity with any arctic mission,' and an illustration shows such a team with, presumably, the missionary riding same. It is true, every mission from Nome North has such team of dogs belonging to said mission. The Methodists at Nome, the Lutherans at Teller, the Quakers at Kotzebue, and the Episcopalians at Point Hope, all have their own teams. We alone of all Boards doing work among the Eskimo hire teams when needed, and are without our own. It is sincerely trusted that your Board can see ~~titer~~ way clearly another year to supply your missionary with such dogs and outfit. I can raise the dogs and have them ready another winter, but cannot undertake to go to the expense personally. It costs something to feed them in puppyhood. To buy the dogs at 8 mos of age costs \$25 the dog. If the Board will feed them I will supply the dogs without cost to the Board. And of course they will be used solely for mission work. And I believe much if not all meat for their sustenance can be had from donations. It would be necessary to send me perhaps 500 lbs corn meal or rolled oats annually with which to make their daily ration of gruel. Harness costs something like \$7 per dog. We ought have eleven dogs, all good ones, poor ones being sold or shot. Drivers can be hired on such a trip as that to "ainwright at \$3 per day. The janitor at hospital can be consistently expected to care for dogs when at home. A small house would be essential in which to house them. -- not more than 10 x 12, a "lean-to" shed. All this for your earnest consideration as against another year's difficulties. I am now supplying my own sled for mission work, ~~xxxxxx~~ since leaving Wales. I use my own tent and all camp equipment saving stove. I probably am the only missionary in Alaska who does as much. But I do not feel disposed to furnish the needed dogs, and to feed them.

The manse needs shelving, small tables, benches, etc., etc., all calling for lumber. I wish you would let me have two or three hundred feet of suitable stuff with which to do this needed work. I need to make shelves for church on which to store Bibles, hymn books, etc. For years Bibles have been stored on a small stand inside front door, and they are stacked two feet high and fall on floor, are torn, backs broken, binding torn. Shelving is the proper thing. I will again ask for lumber in requisition, and hope you will be able to supply me. But this shipment should be plainly specified as for Mission. To ship it to Hospital, involves complications. Miss Dakin claims that Dr. Condit put her in sole charge of all supplies sent hospital, and she maintains her absolute authority therein. And materials intended for Mission were this year shipped "Hospital," and were taken first to hospital and all unpacked there, including household goods intended for Mrs. Greist in manse.

Thanking you for your patience in reading so long letter, I am

Yours sincerely,

Henry W. Greist,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

THE HOSPITAL OF THE ARCTIC

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
October 18, 1922.

*Why
pay
any money
for
nothing
with
what
he has
never
changed*

Mr. Varian Banks,
Treasurer, the Board of Home Missions, of --
The Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.,
New York.

Dear Sir:

Referring to second paragraph of your favor March 29, 1922.

Not since I have been a missionary in the employment of your Board have I received any cash fee, small or great, from any white or native patient, and appropriated said fee, or any part thereof, to my personal use. Nor have I collected any fee from native or white, small or great, in way of "trade" or barter, directly or indirectly, and appropriated same to my personal use. Positively and emphatically I make this assertion, and challenge contradiction on part of any one.

However, I will say this: Mr. H. W. Bloomfield, who recently left Barrow for the states, sold me certain photo supplies some weeks ere he left, to an amount of perhaps \$4, but said: "You say you wish some other articles I have when I leave; let this go until then, and we will settle the entire bill at once." When he was leaving I asked as to some small matters he had and he evaded me at that time, but later called at my house with quite a little package of odds and ends and handing them to me said: "Permit me to make you a present of these and that other stuff you bought." I protested and offered to pay him in cash then and there, but he would not. Now, I had operated Mrs. Bloomfield in hospital and had collected from Mr. B. all fees due the hospital, \$7.25 per day for room and incidentals in addition. I specifically told him that my bill did not cover the surgery, that I had as yet made no fee to any white man on this coast during this first year of this hospital and would not until after Aug. 1st, our anniversary of the opening. It is possible he may have had this in mind in presenting me with this photographic material, but as to this I know not because no reference was made thereto at any time. I had also prescribed for his little daughter when visiting a patient in same house, and had ignored fact. However, this photographic material is being used very largely as opportunity and time affords and for benefit of this Mission. I am making for and sending to Dr. Marwuis as I have time many prints. Many more have been enclosed in letters written in reply to communications from strangers and friends as well, making inquiry of our work. It is legitimate publicity work and for benefit of this service. Comparatively few of my prints have gone to relatives at home -- two of my brothers have never received any, and for reason that I have felt the pressure incident to doing all which is possible for financial friends of this work.

I received from a Mr. Bailey, a scientist on this coast during 1921 and representing the Denver Museum of Natural Sciences, four photo

Mr. Danks -- 2
Oct. 18, 1922.
H.W.G.-Barrow, Aaa.

developing boxes of large size, too heavy and bulky to justify their return to states. I had not asked for them, nor had I intimated a desire for them, -- it was a free gift on his part. At one time soon after my arrival in Barrow I had made a laboratory test for him, and on one other occasion I may have prescribed for some simple malady of his, but as to this my records are silent. I did not think of making any fee as he was our guest at the time. Possibly, now, he may have had these insignificant matters in mind. I know not, for he at no time referred thereto. But these photo developing boxes are here, and probably will ever remain in the Mission premises. I am not using them and am not likely to use them, nor can any other party connected with this Mission make use of them.

In all frankness, conscience and business-like manner I took up with Rev. Dr. Marquis matter of fees soon after my arrival. I did feel that my special skill as surgeon ought not be expected to serve various whites on this coast as money-makers and gratis. An ordinary physician of no extraordinary skill or training would occupy a different position. Men here asked surgery at my hands on eve of returning to states, knowing full well that in San Francisco said surgery would cost them several hundreds of dollars, and they appeared to think that, notwithstanding skill and ability generally, this Mission ought present them with said surgery gratis. I felt differently and said so, and furthermore at that time I believed sincerely I ought have a portion of this extraordinary fee. But on corresponding with Dr. Marquis, I yielded the point and have resolved to say nothing more as to it, justice or injustice tho it be. Nor shall I ever refer to the subject more. To me, Dr. Marquis represents the Church, and it is my pleasure and duty as well to prove an obedient servant. If my reward on earth proves insufficient in the estimation of the Master, surely He will bring me further "fees" on His arrival for His Church, ~~and servants~~, one of which servants I am, for we are told- "My reward is with me."

In Wales I made a nominal fee to all natives able to meet same and for all medical or surgical work, every penny of which however went into that Mission's treasury and was formally reported to your office. To me personally not one cent came, in cash or in barter. One native there made me a bonifide present of a whole reindeer carcass, and as he told others -- "out of gratitude for your having saved my wife's life." It was not regarded nor was it treated as a fee. I believe I reported this to Dr. Marquis at the time. All fees received from white patients there, very few indeed, were likewise reported out to you, were included in our financial statements and settlements. Wales, consequently, is a closed matter.

Furthermore, ^{neither} Mrs. Greist nor I are "trading" or bartering contents of "mission boxes" received from friends of this work. I speak for my own family only. I have however repeatedly urged upon Mrs. Greist the inadvisability of giving away clothing, needles, thimbles, thread, buttons, etc., etc., soap, tea and cocoa, to those able to remunerate the Mission in some manner therefor. No poor and incapable person is denied that which is needed. But Mrs. G. has solved this vexing problem in various ingenious ways, for example, a boy only yesterday sent word through his mother to Mrs. G. that he would like a shirt, a "Sunday shirt," and she replied: "Your boy is well and strong and able to work out of school hours; we need our coal bin filled, and if he will help Dr. G's chore boy carry that coal from hospital basement

Mr. Banks -- 3
Oct. 18, 1922.
T.W.G., Barrow.

then he may have his shirt." In her work with the "BETTER BABIES CLUB", able mothers are expected to spend three hours of each Tuesday's afternoon meeting in sewing for some orphan, crippled mother, or afflicted family, and they do it, and in return Mrs. G. allows each worker some garment or other article wanted and from Mission supplies. This scheme carries out your principle.

Mr. Wood, Inspector of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, recently brought his wife here for operation, leaving on a boat in a few days. I charged him the regular hospital fee of \$7.25 per day plus incidentals, amounting to some \$60, but included no personal fee, -no surgeon's fee. I declined under the circumstances to charge same. Being put to excessive expense account Mrs. W's illness, having to take her out to Canada at his own expense, I took pleasure in waiving the professional fee. On leaving he presented my little son with a monetary present. Mrs. G. had entertained his little boy, cared for him, bathed him, washed his clothing, and we entertained Mr. Wood and son, and of course accepted no "board". I do not consider this present to my son, in cash tho it was, a violation of your principle.

Mrs. G. received from personal friends in our little city at home, and from friends at Indianapolis many boxes of "mission" supplies, in amount perhaps more than was received this year from (donations) over the church at large. The vast bulk is "mission" stuff and is strictly used as such. But in those boxes, both from Monticello, Indiana, and from Indianapolis Presbytery, were many articles labelled "for Mrs. Greist," or "for Dr. G." Some of these things were used by us personally, but even so some were used as other stuff is used, for the needy and in same way. Was not this right? My own church sent us our family woollens last year, costing upwards of \$200, but that box went astray and has never been received. One admiring friend sends me a suit of clothing which he imagines will fit me. Two professional friends in Indianapolis send me personally a valuable camera worth new \$125. Neither of those men are under any obligation to me for services rendered since I entered the employ of the Church, but they send it out of admiration, they say, for my sacrificing spirit, and they are both good Presbyterians, interested in this Mission, and through my influence. One is giving largely to your Board for this work. In all this I cannot be persuaded to believe we violate the moral code of your office. But, neither Mrs. Greist nor I have at any time traded mission property or supplies for ivory, curios, personal wants, etc., etc., nor are we dealing in skins and furs. Value is always given for value received. If a native out of gratitude makes a present of meat it goes to hospital. When one "presents" me with reindeer meat, fowl or fish that man receives in return a "present" of some article or commodity from my personal supplies and always, for with the Eskimo a "present" calls for one in return.

In other words and to make it short, in all my Alaskan work I have been as conscientious as is possible for any man to be under any possible circumstances. If I have made any misstatement it is through failure of memory as to some insignificant matter of no consequence. I trust it will never more be necessary for me to defend myself as to these matters. My skirts are clean, be others what they may.

Sincerely yours,

Carbon, Dr. Marquis.

Sup't and Missionary in chg.

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW
THE HOSPITAL OF THE ARCTIC

Barrow, Alaska,
October 25, 1922.

Mr. Varian Banks,
Treasurer, the Board of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Mr. Banks:

recently had
Referring to various letters from both yourself and Dr. Marquis, and to one of two in particular in which you urgently warn me against further expense as to the Hospital building itself until further orders, would say:

OK
Financial statement going to you herewith will consequently prove a disappointment. But you will please remember that the expense incident to painting the building, both within and without, and completely so, walls, ceiling, all wood-work, etc., etc., was incurred on direct orders had of Revl Dr. Condit when he was here last year. Mr. Brown, your builder, advised us that the building must have further paint, that it had been impossible for him to get to it, etc. He advised, however, that we leave it until this summer, altho he had some painting done after our arrival and ere the management was turned over to me. But much of the building had merely a "priming" coat thereon, and it seemed essential that the structure be protected adequately. Hence, upon my understanding of orders as had from Dr. Condit, I put men at the work so soon this early spring as might be. The ditching is also a matter of apparent necessity, and absolutely so at least as far as the hospital is concerned. The terracing and sodding about that building is all that saved it from being most seriously injured from the spring waters -- will so save it in the future. But that was an emergency, and even so was undertaken ere I had your orders to curtail all expense further as to the building.

OK
The furnace repairs now being had are of course an emergency unavoidable, as you will admit. I regret it as much as can you, not only as to the expense but also for the reason that it had involved me in a vast deal of hard manual labor of the most severe sort in the prosecution of which (I tried to take the place of one man and thus save us that much wage,) I injured my back. I likewise hurt one hand in ditching, in swinging a pick and shovel, and yet suffer pain from the tendons when these Eskimo "shake" my member. I am doing my "level best," and regret exceedingly if I have been considered an extravagant missionary. But you will please try to remember that this property and this work means expense unless we neglect the plant and the work, and in the arctic it means it doubly so. With the furnaces in shape, the terracing and painting done, I sincerely hope we may escape further emergency work.

hereafter and
I await your orders, always.

Mr. Banks -- 2.

H.W.G., Barrow, Oct.25, 1922.

Jan ✓
Needed
set up
But I really believe we must try in some manner to get that ice house another year. How we can get through another summer without it remains to be seen. The Lord sent us fresh water ice and from the sea this year, but it is presumptuous to depend thereon again. And that ice room in hospital is a failure, pure and simple. It is now filled, and will not be touched until spring, our daily needs all winter being hauled and piled on a high bench out of reach of prowling dogs and replenished from week to week as needed. Our main supply lies upon the ground on borders of the little pond in-land one mile from hospital. It costs more to haul the ice later on than when first cut owing to bad trail. Water ^{not} at all potable in summer, costs us 25¢ the 10 ~~20~~ gallon barrel, and it requires about one dollar per day to keep the hospital supplied in summer, with water for washing and scrubbing. I strongly recommend the ice house so soon as finances will admit, *and as an economical measure.*

one of
And I believe it wise ~~to have~~ that the large tanks now here and intended to be connected to furnaces, be installed in basement. Mr. Brown set one up in an outer room, but it serves us merely to store water in during a few short weeks in summer. In basement, and connected up to furnace, ice could be put therein by janitor and plenty of water had in upper kitchen by means of the little pump sent us, the \$6 affair used in all kitchens in states for cistern water. I am not ready to recommend that the complete plumbing be put in -- that is not needed particularly and would involve great expense. And I am not sure that I could do it properly and well. But I believe I can connect up that tank, and most if not all material is here. It involves this one expense only, that of flooring sufficient to extend the enclosed room in ~~basement~~ basement to wall facing sea. There is a deal of wasted space there, and if it be floored we can use it to very great advantage. It would be floored with same material used in building ice house. If you order the ice house, I suggest you add 500 feet and we can manage thereon and nicely I believe, getting not only the ice house but the tanks connected up in the enlarged basement room.

That hospital attic ought to be floored
That hospital attic ought to be floored. Mr. Brown can tell you how greatly it is needed. We have so little storage room here. The attic is needed. My requisition last year covered all ~~needed~~ material and carefully figured.

I repeat, I hereafter await all orders as to any improvements on hospital saving only and always, I assume, emergencies.
I repeat, I hereafter await all orders as to any improvements on hospital saving only and always, I assume, emergencies. And by that I mean, breaks, dangerous situations not anticipated.

Yours,

H.W.G.
Henry W. Greist,
Sup't and Missionary in Chg.

(over)

THE HOSPITAL OF THE ARCTIC

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION TO POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
October 25, 1922.

Mr. Varian Banks, Treasurer,
The Board of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Mr. Banks:

As told Rev. Dr. Marquis in a rather lengthy communication to him relative to various matters, our two furnaces have gone badly, have been sinking, and because of improper foundations.

Throughout the summer we used but one and that with low fires. However, during the time the ships were here the janitor called my attention to that one furnace which appeared as tho it were sinking into the earth, and the furnace proper was being twisted and broken. All fire was discontinued at once, the spare furnace fired, and it was determined to repair the one so soon as freight was removed and stored.

But ere I could get at it the other furnace then being used was discovered to be in same bad way.

I have at considerable expense torn out the furnace first crumbling as to foundation, and have it now in the best possible condition. It was discovered that the sole foundation underneath was laid upon surface of earth just ten inches below ash pan. No excavation whatever had been had. The heat from hot ashes had thawed the frozen earth with the result that furnace proper had sunken some eight inches, and was continuing downward at rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch daily. I removed thawed earth to a depth of thirty inches. Fortunately I had saved ten sacks of portland cement found on my arrival. I hired sand hauled from beach, made grouting with cement and salt water, "reinforced" the grout with whale ribs and jaw bones sawed into proper lengths and in absence of wire or other proper material, and made a solid foundation to said depth (30 inches.) All broken parts were drilled and riveted with extemporaneously made rivets. Labor was hard and tedious. Many days were required for the two men and self to accomplish this task. But it is in good shape now, and I cannot believe it will other than do well. Eide put that "foundation" in, and wrote an article in New York World saying, "It is below surface of earth 2 feet in solid cement work." I read his article today.

I will so soon as I can get the men at work again attack the remaining furnace which, since we discontinued fire, has ceased sinking. But apparently it is in worse shape than the other as we were forced to continue fire with care.

I regret this emergency expense. But I am perfectly and entirely helpless. The first furnace expense has been just \$77.30. I do not believe the remaining furnace will cost nearly as much. I have sand on premises now for it and paid for, and I also think

Mr. Banks -- 2.
H.W.G., Barrow, Oct. 25, 1922.

I will not have to excavate so deeply account the present freezing weather. I will however excavate at least 18 inches deep even tho I must cut into frozen earth. 'Tis folly personified to build a furnace foundation on top of the earth in this country when that soil top is so near the furnace proper. We but invite a repetition of this disaster.

These emergencies are but a sample of much else. The dynamo has no foundation whatever, being built up on a frame, and the vibration is terrific, wrecking that expensive machine. Temporarily I have braced the engine with timbers from various directions with the hope to minimise vibration until such time as I can build a proper foundation such as was demanded by its manufacturers and for which blue prints were furnished this Hospital. But I cannot now build that foundation owing to lack of cement. The furnaces must take precedence of course over the dynamo.

And because of your stated financial conditions -- the Board's present low finances, I hesitate to begin the ice cellar in view of this emergency expenditure for furnace repairs. That ice cellar cannot be dug (in solid ice) for less than \$350, conservatively estimated. I have figured it closely. It will require three men at least thirty days hard labor to accomplish it. And because of the furnaces demand for instant attention, so soon as the ships were gone and freight handled and stored, I began upon the furnaces rather than upon the ice cellar house. And now that storms are almost constant, and snow deep upon the ground, I fear the building of superstructure for ice cellar will be difficult if not well nigh impossible. I am therefore disposed to postpone ice cellar one year. Our meats are safely stored in the Government cellar, and we are given storage room gratis by those natives managing same. Our meats are properly housed and protected. A little inconvenient, 'tis true, but they are safe. Miss Bakin cannot inspect them safely and it is difficult for her to command consumption, but I argue that with your urgent appeal to curtail expenses this year to the limit we would better postpone the meat cellar and its \$350 expense since we are doing so expensive work with furnaces which by you was not anticipate d.

Am I right or wrong? At any rate, unless I alter my mind decidedly I will await another year ere beginning that meat cellar. And I hope you understand my reasons.

Yours sincerely,

Henry W. Geist,
Sup't and Missionary in Charge.

*Write Backlund
to confirm
B.G. as to cost of
ice cellar & amount of
lumber required. If
as now seems probable
lumber of 1000
board feet*

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW
THE HOSPITAL OF THE ARCTIC



Barrow, Alaska
October 26, 1922.

Mr. Varian Banks,
Treasurer, the Board of Home Missions,
New York.

My dear Mr. Banks:

The writer does not claim to be an accountant, has never put forth such claim, and despairs of ever being capable along this line. He has burned the midnight oil in the attempt to properly and well, correctly and neatly, keep a record of this Mission's financial affairs. It was believed that double-entry offered the most satisfactory as well as the most accurate manner of maintaining the office records, and it has been followed up faithfully to the best of my ability. Errors are tracable and more readily corrected as has been repeatedly demonstrated. But my "book-keeper's job" is not proving the easy task I at first anticipated.

These quarterly reports at times, and very generally, puzzle me. I am not quite sure that I am giving you what you want. I decided you do not wish a "trial balance," -- that you merely want a "statement" of the quarter's transactions. For example: last June 30, I reported as of that quarter certain labor as yet unpaid to extent of \$10.43. That account was covered in Mission Report as "Labor," and again as "Wages unpaid." The two items balanced of course. And that account is yet an open one, the young woman preferring to leave her wages uncollected until such time as she desires to send to states and make purchases with the money from Sears, Roebuck & co, where her small earnings will go much further than at local trading post. The point is, she is our creditor. There are one or possibly two others, all creditors. I did not cover these items in present reports for that quarter just ended. A trial balance would show both, however. When the accounts are paid by the Mission, the transaction will again come up. Such matters puzzle me much. I am conscientiously seeking to serve you in premises as well as could one of your own accountants in your New York office, -- the difficulty is, it is a little out of my line and I need coaching.

Please criticize and set me right, but kindly use all mercy possible for I am actually trying to do my best. I have taken a deal of pride in those statements attached hereto, but nevertheless you may wrinkle your brows at them and justly. I am a busy man in various directions, but am here to serve and be spent, and wish to exercise no "lost motion" -- mechanically speaking.

Yours sincerely,

Henry W. Greist
Henry W. Greist,
Missionary and Sup't in Chg.

Carbon, Dr. Marquis.

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
October 27, 1922.

Mr. Varian Banks,
Treasurer, the Board of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Sir:

Referring to financial report and to certain expenditures in cash made both for hospital and for manse.

The cash box was desired as a safe means of keeping such moneys as belong to the Mission until such time as I can remit to your office. There are so many natives in manse and frequently, it is believed an unnecessary risk in had in otherwise keeping such money as may be here. I have hidden it in various places, lest one regular place be discovered. Last year I had some \$40 of my personal funds taken, no trace of which has ever been had. That money was carefully hidden high upon a closet shelf, but it was nevertheless found and wallet torn open and emptied. I have felt most anxious at times as to Mission funds, and so, on board the HERMAN the Captain showed me a cheap cash box which nevertheless looks formidable and I bought it at the low price of \$1.

The oil cloth is for the manse. I got it on shipboard for reason it is much cheaper there than at trading post.

The small syringe gotten from Dr. Doyle was ^{a new} one he had loaned me for use during the year he was here, costing \$4.50 in London, England. He had never used same. When he left this year I asked him to sell it to us, since I had used it very frequently and would require it further, and he named me a low price, or rather we traded in such manner as it figured out at that price, on some coal deal, or other.

These were considered emergencies.

Yours sincerely,



I have sent to manufacturers much old vaccines, serums, etc., here and out of date, some several years old. I hope to have fresh articles in exchange and free of cost other than postage. Other stuff will go out with another year, when we can safely let it go on receipt of the fresh.

I sent a part of dynamo to Mr. Gould, in Seattle, for exchange for a new part, this mechanism being broken. The part requisitioned for washing machine last year was not received. We are having much trouble ~~with washing machine~~ as a result. I have repaired it several times.

H.W.G.

Mr. V. Banks -- 3,
H.W.G., Barrow, Oct. 25, 1922.

P. S. ---

One other matter of repair to Hospital Building may demand attention ere long. I refer to chimney. Throughout last winter, when wind was from a certain direction, that chimney common to both furnaces, smoked very badly -- or rather refused to functionate, and both registers emitted clouds of dense smoke. The walls and ceilings consequently became blackened, and ere we painted same this early summer it became necessary to hire a woman to wash all walls with soap ere we could give them the necessary decoration.

I considered purchasing locally heavy sheet iron, and from it make an extension to chimney, running same up some several feet. However, the arrival of freight, the collapsing furnaces, the painting, the enforced ditching and terracing, all so utelized my time and attantion that the summer escaped me and with no care given the chimney. It is now too late to do anything with it this winter.
temperature is now - 10° and lower, regularly.

Some bricks here
I had few brick here, insufficient to do much as to extending stack. But with repair to these furnace foundations I have removed several hundred brick and substituted therefor cement, and I now believe we have sufficient brick with which to run that stack to a proper height. And if this same difficulty is had this winter, if these two registers emit smoke and gas with contrary winds, I take it that an emergency will result which will with the early spring demand that I extend that chimney and with such labor as may *it* prove necessary. I will lay the brick myself -- can do it, and *only* will be necessary to hire such additional labor as is required to carry brick and mortar to the roof. I cannot be expected to become a hod carrier. -- cannot do it.

probably *urgent*
At the present moment this appears as the sole matter of expense further than foundation for dynamo, and latter cannot have care until such time as your Board sees fit to send me additional cement. Possibly, owing to slip-shod manner in which these two furnaces were put together, with great crevices between the demountable parts, allowing gases to escape from fire-pot into surrounding air chambers, -- possibly since I have with very great care and painstaking effort cemented same ~~carefully~~ (with stove cement sent me this year, fortunately,) -- perhaps now we will escape this menace this year, and if so we may escape the expense of running this flue higher.

But this is a mere sample of the many troubles arising because of inferior workmanship which I am willing to blame wholly upon that man Eide. The electric wiring which I understand he did, is a notorious example, and it has caused me extensive and all but never ending grief. Mr. Brown probably served the Board in premises to the extent of his ability, but what can one man do in company with another who deliberately plans the over-throw of the whole proposition?

If now I am forced to expend further funds upon that chimney, please be *lenient*. The smoke is intolerable, inside the house.

Yours truly,

H.W.G.

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

THE HOSPITAL OF THE ARCTIC

Barrow, Alaska,
Nov. 2, 1922.

Mr. Gene C. Gould,
Seattle.

My dear Mr. Gould:

Referring to your favor the early summer, accompanying invoices of these shipments made this hospital and mission.

Certain articles are missing -- have not yet shown up.

Miss Dakin cannot find
100 lbs farina (1 gunny, two 49's)
1 case of lard, 6 cans, 10 lbs each
1 case of potatoes

The hickory wood for KED is not here. -- 2 pieces, 2 x 8, 10 ft long, I believe.

Two sills for ice cellar house as planned and specified by Mr. Brown, 8 x 8, 10 ft long, are also missing.

Possibly this missing stuff is yet in "ainwright where as you have already been advised Captain Backland dumped everything when he found it necessary to turn about and leave for states account ice. I hope to be in "ainwright within the month and will make every effort to discover the missing property if it be there. I will then drop you further word. But I doubt if the lard, cereal food (farina) and potatoes are there, altho the lumber may be found, or the Captain may have confiscated same with which to fight ice.

The writer doubts much the wisdom of shipping oils in drums to this coast. Drums this year were in bad shape, at least three leaking badly, two of which number were all but entirely empty. All drums show great damage. It is all but impossible to handle these heavy articles here and without vehicles, tackle or other machinery. Expense and great effort is required to move them over the long distance separating Mission premises from beach where they are unloaded. They are from necessity stored in open, and deeply snowed under. It is believed freight on these drums, when emptied, will prove far more expensive than drums are worth, that it will be poor policy to ship back to states. Oil in cases, two 5 gal cans, is readily and economically handled, an storage is provided in our oil house. Caskage is also a matter of small consequence, negligible this last year. Empty cans are all used by us to good advantage. Writer will of course return empty drums later on if so advised, but he cannot believe it will prove other than unwise. Drums evidently were in poor condition when purchased by Board. He will await further instructions in premises.

Mr. Gene C. Gould -- 2
H.I.G., Barrow.
Nov. 1, 1922.

Mrs. Creist discovers ten (10) of the dozen breakfast plates sent her from Sears, Roebuck & Co., by Board, broken in transit. Box was packed badly.

Otherwise, stuff sent us opened up o.k.

By personal messenger, the "Hour meter" from off dynamo was sent your father this summer. This instrument is in need of repairs, as explained by letter at that time. It is hoped that you will be able to get another instrument back to us this year. Janitors are proverbially negligent as to these matters, and it is most difficult to secure an Eskimo man who is dependable as to so delicate piece of machinery as is the Delco dynamo, and without this automatic shut-off there is constantly danger of the janitor neglecting to watch the machine and with the result that it would greatly over-load the batteries, and with such damage as is unknown to writer. This "hour-meter" automatically shuts down engine when the load is sufficient. It was injured through excessive vibration of the engine due wholly to improper foundation. Other damage has likewise accrued to this dynamo, which has been repaired as best I can with such materials as is at hand. I must build a solidly constructed cement base underneath as per instructions of manufacturers so soon as the Board sends me cement sufficient. All cement here is used now in constructing under furnaces proper foundations, both furnaces having collapsed, sunken deeply, and so soon as heated this summer or early autumn. Thawed earth was excavated under both to a depth of thirty inches. One has been repaired, cement grout put in place to entire size of furnace, 5 ft x 6 ft x thirty inches deep. -- reinforced with whale-ribs and whale-jaw-bones, cut to proper length. -- I had no wire or other proper material. Hence, all cement is now used, all that was left here by Mr. Brown. I will ask for more for this next summer's shipment, and it is most essential that same be sent me. I will make every effort to get the remaining furnace in shape altho I have but four sacks of cement with which to do that job. Eide put in these foundations, so-called, using four layers of brick only and $\frac{1}{4}$ laid upon surface of earth underneath, the appearance being that no excavation whatever was had. One furnace foundation had sunken in center and under ash pan of furnace to depth of twelve inches, and two feet down we bailed out water in bucket. The earth under those brick was as soft as your jelly had for breakfast, quivvery as custard pie, and a man would sink in his tracks if he stood in one position five minutes. I excavated to frozen earth -- could do nothing else. A little common sense, which Eide does not possess, would have saved us a lot of expense and serious trouble as well. I fear further trouble with foundations to building, but am hopeful this will not accrue.

The work goes on. Hospital is full much of time. Much surgery has been done, to several whites and many natives long needing same. Much sickness is had. Just now we have within a fortnight had two cases of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, most malignant, and both died within a few hours. I had no serum with which to treat it. Diagnoses, of course, were verified in laboratory. Every effort is had to minimize infection as to spreading through exposure.

With kind personal regards, I remain

Your sincere friend,

Wm. G.

Gene C. Gould -- 3,
H.J.G., Barrow, Nov.1, 1922.

The sacks sent us with name of Mission stensilled thereon, were unloaded at Wainwright, presumably, and remain there. I refer to same particularly because you ask about them, or rather because you mention them particularly.

It is believed we will get through the year o.k. with such coal as we have. None sent us this year was brought on from Wainwright. Rumor, through apparently reliable sources, causes me to believe that Captain Ackland took some of that coal shipped ~~xxxx~~ from states to us, back with him. Perhaps his hazard was so great he was forced to confiscate it. He also took away and to the south much Wainwright coal needed here and shipped by his boat for Barrow, loaded at Wainwright with the thought that he would get through to Barrow, but not unloaded when he discovered his inability to get up this way. I understand there is no coal in Wainwright at the present time, and that there was none at all mined this year account good sealing, the first had there for some years, and the natives would not mine coal when food was to be had. It is therefore highly improbable that we will be able to get Wainwright coal next year as no mining is ever done before ships arrive. It will therefore be two years ere we will be able to command coal mined in Wainwright. When the writer gets down to Wainwright within the month (it is hoped) he will look well into the coal situation and prospects and report. He will also seek to conserve such sacks there and those being emptied here of states coal, with a view to having them either filled with Wainwright coal else sent you for filling with states coal, as he may be instructed later. Many hundreds of good sacks are now stored in hospital basement, emptied of coal and carefully saved and piled away in bundles of fifty, for future use.

This for your information.

Henry W. Graist,
Capt and Missionary in Chg.

THE PRABY: RIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

THE HOSPITAL OF THE ARCTIC

Barrow, Alaska,
Nov. 8, 1932.

Mr. Gene O. Gould,
624, Leary Bldg.,
Seattle.

My dear Mr. Gould:

One year since an important casting upon the electric washing machine in hospital broke, and we have had serious difficulty since. By making frequent repairs in one way or another I have managed to maintain the machine in commission more or less regularly, but it has proven a serious problem. Miss "Ekin" requisitioned the broken part, she tells me, but through some error same was not sent us. I now make an effort in perhaps a more business-like manner, to secure that we sorely need. I doubt if she adequately expressed facts in detail which would have permitted the Board to intelligently order the casting.

Casting #322-A - (the part needed)
for washing machine
Mfd by The Farley Machine Co., Chicago
Machine individually numbered "D-59,531"
Sold Board in 1930, in Seattle, by
Electric Appliance Co.,
1214, 3d Ave.,
Phone 3553.

I suggest that this casting be sent us by post, registered. It is exceedingly doubtful if we can manage to get along until next summer, but I will continue to "doctor" the thing as best I can. And these employees balk at the wash board, and of course a nurse would never dream of attaching one notwithstanding the hives of missionaries must ordinarily use the old fashioned sine appliance and the tub. Now, Mr. Gould, I will thank you to get this part to us if at all possible and on an early mail notwithstanding it is an unwritten law with the postal department in Seattle that no parcel post shall leave that office for Alaska saving in summer and via Reno.

Please do your best and at early date.

Sincerely yours,

Henry E. Groist,
Capt and Missionary in Charge.

THE MANSE

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska,
November 13, 1922.

Varian Banks, Esq.,
Treasurer, The Board of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Mr. Banks:

Relative to my personal grocery order for year 1923.

When Capt. Pedersen was here on HERMAN he asked that I quickly check over my order for 1922 and indicate by check that I wish repeated, or such ~~other~~ changes as I desired. There was not time for me to type it as a new order. And he feared failure of mails to reach him in time for his departure. He also said, He can serve me so much better if order is in his hands early for his winter attention.

And I have yet been unable to type that order. I will do so as soon as I return from Wainwright, and get you carbon copy on January mail that you may have it with which to compare such bill as he may send for the Board's payment.

I was able to cut down the order materially this year. And yet, feeding as many people as we do, caring for so many destitute as Mrs. H. and I look after in a quiet way, we have none to spare. I have fed between 1000 and 1500 meals this year to Eskimo. And that means a cup of coffee, or tea, and sometimes chocolate, beans, fruits, etc., and bread. Many a hungry mother has thus been cared for, and the number of hungry children clandestinely fed by my wife would stagger a miser. On special occasions I have fed fifty people in one day.

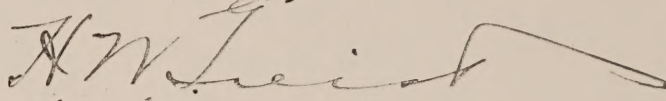
Your suggested "Keystone Instant Foods" sampled us, failed to arrive and we are unable to include them, not knowing if we would like them or no. I regret this exceedingly as their little bulk and light weight would save me much in way of freight. Please try again to have samples sent us, both me, personally, and the Hospital as well.

X Please repeat the order marked "G" this year, for my personal use in itinerary work, increasing same if possible, especially as to butter, fruits, and bacon. This is of course used conscientiously and for use when on mission service and away from home only. I cannot patronize hotels or eating houses -- must depend on my commissary. I plan to make the Wainwright station three times this winter. On Sundays I always furnish the lunch at Point Barrow for self and driver from my personal supplies -- have done so throughout last year. In the aggregate it figures up considerably. And that driver is always invited to eat dinner at my personal table on his return with me late in P.M., and very generally his wife accompanies him. This is a personal matter, with me, tis true, but the missionary cannot well escape it.

Varian Banks -- 2.
H.W.G., Barrow, Nov.13, 1922.

If this Mission owned its own dogs and outfit then we would be under less obligation to a native who drives his missionary 25 miles on a cold Sunday. I have not the heart to send him to his destitute igloo to eat cold seal or raw and frozen fish while I sit down to a good dinner steaming hot in a comfortable home. Nor would you. But it costs me a goodly portion of my salary. And I must order adequate supplies if I am to do this work properly and well.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'H. W. Greist', with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the right.

Henry W. Greist,
Missionary and Sup't in Chg.

THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION OF POINT BARROW

Barrow, Alaska
November
Thirteen
Nineteen twenty-two

Mr. Varian Banks,
Treasurer, the Board of Home Missions,
New York.

Dear Mr. Banks:

*Sent
shingles
Have the
been
ordered?*

I regret to have to call your attention to one other matter of pressing expense to which this Mission should be placed very soon. I refer to manse roof which should be shingled. At one time there were eighty bundles of shingles here, presumably sent for that purpose, but as you doubtless know Mr. Spence sold them to the local trader who had emergency need. The roof of manse is merely one of ordinary flooring, covered with canvas perhaps and then tar-paper. Same leaks very badly and is in crying need of care.

I recommend that sufficient shingles of best grade Red Cedar be sent up next summer for this purpose, and that same be creosoted after being placed.

Side walls of manse are already shingled half-way up, altho that job is poorly done. Those shingles are not protected as against weather. Paint is a bad proposition for shingles. The creosote is much the better. And these side-walled shingles ought be creosoted as well. Above these shingles on walls there is merely canvas, painted, but that canvas ought have more paint.

In case this needed repair work is finally approved by your Board, I recommend the following order:

15,000 shingles, first quality Red Cedar
20 gallons light green creosote shingle stain
Galvanized shingle nails sufficient for above

Incidentally, the hospital roof is already leaking in at least one place and badly. I may be able to patch that with another spring. But writer has little confidence in tar-paper as roofing material on sea coast and in this latitude. Conditions are so radically different from those at home, both as to temperature, frost and winds.

The Church roof is shingles and that roof is in first class condition, but has never been creosoted. Possibly I can make the twenty gallons stain above recommended stretch sufficiently to cover the church also, but another ten gallons added to order would be the safer plan.

Respectfully yours,

Report to
Ly - that the
has been
paid
Nainwright, - Alaska,
November 18, 1927.

Mr. Varian Baults
Treasurer, The Board of Home Missions
New York.

Dear Mr. Baults:

On my arrival ⁱⁿ Nainwright
this date, I discover that the
Bureau of Education, by the Native
Stores here, removed our freight
from beach to the storage rooms
of school premises, at the time it
was unloaded by the "Holmes" last
September, and for this longshore
work have a bill against
Barrow Mission of \$117⁰⁰.

I have given the local Supt,
Mr. R. G. Cromer, draft in payment,
payable to order of Mr. W. J. Lopp,
Chief of the Alaska Division, Bureau
of Education, and trust same is
satisfactory.

The Cape Smythe Whaling and
Trading Co., Inc., presented bill for
lightage at Nainwright, and same
was paid by draft some time in Sep.

V. Banks, Treas.,
X N. Y. Portow
Nov. 18, 1977.

2

and at that I believed that said
lighterage bill constituted the total
expense incident to our freight
having been unloaded at Neirwright.
But later I indirectly learned that there
was pending this additional bill by
the marine floor who removed to a
place of safety and proper storage
our valuable supplies. On ar-
rival at Neirwright this pm. I
immediately inquired into the matter
with above result.

Sincerely yours —

X N. Geist
Capt and Missionary in Chg.